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cable head-end

DEFINITION - A cable head-end (or headend) is the facility at a local cable TV office that originates and communicates cable TV services and cable modem services to subscribers. In distributing cable television services, the head-end includes a satellite dish antenna for receiving incoming programming. This programming is then passed on to the subscriber. (Cable TV companies may also play videotapes and originate live programming.) Normally, all signals are those that are sent downstream to the subscriber, but some are received upstream such as when a customer requests a pay-per-view program.

When a cable company provides Internet access to subscribers, the head-end includes the computer system and databases needed to provide Internet access. The most important component located at the head-end is the cable modem termination system (CMTS), which sends and receives digital cable modem signals on a cable network and is necessary for providing Internet services to cable subscribers.

LAST UPDATED: 15 Jun 2005

Read more about cable head-end:
- VideoTele.com makes cable head-end equipment.
- SearchNetworking.com provides links to information on streaming media, which cable modem users are likely to see more of.

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EXHIBIT L

0001

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

IN RE:) C-05-01114-JW
ACACIA MEDIA)
TECHNOLOGIES) JUNE 14, 2006
CORPORATION.)
) PAGES 1-223
_________________________)

THE PROCEEDINGS WERE HELD BEFORE
THE HONORABLE UNITED STATES DISTRICT
JUDGE JAMES WARE

A P P E A R A N C E S:

FOR THE PLAINTIFFS: HENNIGAN, BENNETT & DORMAN
BY: RODERICK G. DORMAN
ALAN P. BLOCK
865 SOUTH FIGUEROA STREET
SUITE 2900
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90017

FOR THE DEFENDANTS: KEKER & VAN NEST
BY: DARALYN J. DURIE
DAVID J. SILBERT
DAN E. JACKSON
710 SANSOME STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
94111

(APPEARANCES CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE.)

OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER: IRENE RODRIGUEZ, CSR, CRR
CERTIFICATE NUMBER 8074

BECAUSE IF IT'S REFERRED TO IN BOTH WAYS THEN IT'S USED IN THE CLAIM BOTH WAYS. IT'S THE FIGURE 6 RECEPTION SYSTEM IT SUPPORTS RECEPTION SYSTEM AND THE FIGURE 6 RECEIVING SYSTEM SUPPORTS RECEIVING SYSTEM IN THE CLAIMS.

THE COURT: WHAT IS THE HEAD END OF A CABLE?

MR. BLOCK: IT'S THE PLACE IN THE CABLE SYSTEM FROM WHICH LOCAL DISTRIBUTION IS MADE, SO THERE MAY BE A MAIN, A MAIN TRANSMISSION OF THE PROGRAM HBO SENDS A MOVIE TO MANY DIFFERENT CABLE HEAD ENDS SO SAN JOSE, FOR INSTANCE, MAY HAVE ITS OWN CABLE HEAD END LOCATED WITHIN SO MANY MILES OF YOUR HOME.

AND SO THAT INFORMATION IS SENT FROM ONE PLACE TO THE HEAD END AND FROM THE HEAD END IT CAN THEN BE DISTRIBUTED TO THE HOMES IN THAT, IN THAT AREA THAT ARE ATTACHED TO OR CONNECTED OR COUPLED WITH THAT HEAD END.

THE COURT: NOW, HAVING GIVEN ME THAT DESCRIPTION, ADD THE TERMS RECEIVING AND RECEPTION AND TELL ME WHAT, WHAT IS THE RECEPTION SYSTEM AND WHAT IS THE RECEIVING SYSTEM.

MR. BLOCK: IN CLAIMS 2 AND 5 OF THE '275 PATENT THE HEAD END IS THE RECEPTION SYSTEM AND THE

ALL RIGHT. WE'LL COME BACK TO THIS MATTER AT 10:00 O'CLOCK TOMORROW. THAT'S RIGHT, YOU CAN COME EARLY BUT WE HAVE SOME LAW AND MOTION.

OFF THE RECORD.

(WHEREUPON, THE EVENING RECESS WAS TAKEN.)

EXHIBIT M

08630590

#2/Pre Amdt

PATENT
Attorney Docket No. 2473.0001-03

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:	)
Paul YURT et al.	)
Cont. of U.S. Appl. Serial No.: 08/133,982	) Group Art Unit: Unassigned
Filed: April 10, 1996	) Examiner: Unassigned
For: AUDIO AND VIDEO TRANSMISSION AND RECEIVING SYSTEM	)

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Sir:

Prior to the examination of the above application, please amend this application as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Page 9, line 9, change "systema" to --systems--.

Page 11, line 3, change "is" to --as--;

line 7, change "send a movie" and insert --have a movie sent--; and

line 14, after "items" insert --for--.

Page 12, line 8, after "recorder." insert --The receiving system recognizes copy protected programs and disables the audio-video recorder.--.

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& DUNNER, L.L.P.
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202-408-4000

Page 13, line 25, change "communicated" to --communicate--.

Page 14, line 15, change "the any of" to --any of the--.

Page 16, line 14, after "such" insert --as in--; and

line 20, after "notes" insert --which--.

Page 17, line 5, after "information" insert --is--.

Page 21, line 8, after "application" insert --of--.

Page 23, line 25, change "122" to --112--.

Page 25, line 3, delete "to"; and

line 14, delete "is".

Page 31, line 16, change "source material library 111" to --compressed data library 118--.

Page 32, line 6, change "of" to --for--.

Page 34, line 15, change "stored" to --processed--.

Page 35, line 4, change "receivingsystem" to --receiving system--.

Page 36, line 12, after "ISDN" insert --channel--; and

line 17, after "DBS" insert --,-- (comma).

Page 39, line 23, after "to" insert --converter 206 including--;

line 24, after "analog" insert --video--.

Page 42, line 7, change "payed" to --played--.

Page 43, line 3, delete "may be" (SECOND OCCURRENCE).

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IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-32, and add the following new claims:

Sub C1 --33. A transmission system for providing information to be transmitted to remote locations, the transmission system comprising:

a plurality of electronically connected library means for storing items containing information;

identification encoding means for retrieving the information in the items from the plurality of library means and for assigning a unique identification code to the retrieved information;

conversion means, coupled to the identification encoding means, for placing the retrieved information into a predetermined format as formatted data; and

Cont'd
B-2

transmitter means, coupled to the conversion means, for transmission of the formatted data to one of the remote locations.

34. A transmission system as recited in claim 33, wherein the plurality of libraries are geographically separated.

Sub C2 35. A digital audio/video communication network comprising:

a local reception system comprising:

means for receiving compressed, digitized data representing at least one item of audio/video information at a non-real time rate,

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means for storing a complete copy of the received compressed, digitized data, and

means, responsive to the stored compressed, digitized data, for transmitting a representation of the at least one item of audio/video information at a real-time rate to at least one of a plurality of subscriber receiving stations coupled to the local reception system.

36. A digital audio/video communication network as recited in claim 35, wherein the means for transmitting comprises a converter for decompressing the compressed digitized data representing the at least one item of audio/video information.

37. A digital audio/video communication network as recited in claim 35, further comprising a processing station for formatting items of audio/video information as compressed, digitized data and transmitting the compressed, digitized data representing at least one item of audio/video information at the non-real time rate to the means for receiving.

38. A digital audio-video communication network as recited in claim 37, wherein the processing station comprises:

means for inputting items of audio/video information; conversion means for placing each input item of audio/video information into a predetermined format as formatted data;

compression means for compressing the formatted data; and transmitter means for sending compressed formatted data for the at least one item of audio/video information at the non-real time rate to the local reception system.

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39. A method of distributing audio/video information comprising:

transmitting compressed, digitized data representing a complete copy of at least one item of audio/video information at a non-real time rate from a central processing location;

receiving the transmitted compressed, digitized data representing a complete copy of the at least one item of audio/video information, at a local distribution system remote from the central processing location;

storing the received compressed, digitized data representing the complete copy of the at least one item at the local distribution system; and

in response to the stored compressed, digitized data, transmitting a representation of the at least one item at a real-time rate to at least one of a plurality of subscriber receiving stations coupled to the local distribution system.

40. A method as recited in claim 39, further comprising the step of decompressing the compressed, digitized data representing the at least one item of audio/video information before the transmission at a real time rate.

41. A method as recited in claim 40, wherein the decompressing step is performed in the local distribution system to produce the representation of the at least one item for transmission to the at least one subscriber station.

42. A method of distributing audio/video information comprising:

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formatting items of audio/video information as compressed digitized data at a central processing location;

transmitting compressed, digitized data representing a complete copy of at least one item of audio/video information from the central processing location;

receiving the transmitted compressed, digitized data representing a complete copy of the at least one item of audio/video information, at a local distribution system;

storing the received compressed, digitized data representing the complete copy of the at least one item at the local distribution system; and

using the stored compressed, digitized data to transmit a representation of the at least one item to at a plurality of subscriber receiving stations coupled to the local distribution system.--.

REMARKS

The amendments to the specification were made in the parent application S.N. 08/133,982 to correct minor typographical and grammatical errors. Claims 1-32 have been cancelled and new claims 33-42 have been added. New claims 33-42 correspond to proposed amended claims 33, 34, 48-54, and 58 of the parent application.

Claims 33-42 define patentable subject matter as set forth in the first Amendment After Final filed in the parent application. That amendment was not entered in the parent application.

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[2]02-408-4000

If there are any fees due in connection with the filing of this amendment, please charge the fees to our Deposit Account No. 06-0916. If an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 not accounted for above is required for the entry of this amendment, such an extension is requested and the fee should also be charged to our Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,
GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

By: ______________________
Michael R. Kelly
Reg. No. 33,921

Dated: April 10, 1996
MRK/kas

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EXHIBIT N

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
08/630,590	04/10/96	YURT P	2473.0001-02

EXAMINER	
LE, A	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2614	4

DATE MAILED: 07/24/97

26M1/0724

FINNEGAN HENDERSON FARABOW
GARRETT AND DUNNER
1300 I STREET NW
WASHINGTON DC 20005-3315

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 08/630,590	Applicant(s) Paul Yurt et al
	Examiner Amanda Le	Group Art Unit 2614

☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *4/10/97*

☐ This action is **FINAL.**

☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire *3* month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Disposition of Claims

☒ Claim(s) *33-42* is/are pending in the application.

Of the above, claim(s) ______ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

☐ Claim(s) ______ is/are allowed.

☒ Claim(s) *33-42* is/are rejected.

☐ Claim(s) ______ is/are objected to.

☐ Claims ______ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

Application Papers

☒ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

☐ The drawing(s) filed on ______ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on ______ is ☐approved ☐disapproved.

☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been

☐ received.

☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) ______.

☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

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☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

☒ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). *4*

☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413

☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

— SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES —

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371© of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

2. Claims 33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Wilson et al.

Wilson et al discloses an interactive multimedia presentation and communication system comprising the following subject matters of the claimed "transmission system for providing information to be transmitted to remote locations": "a plurality of electronically connected library means" (Fig. 1, LOC 24, Fig. 2, Fig. 10) "being geographically separated" (claim 34) (col. 10, lines 35-42), "identification encoding means" (Fig. 10, element 162, col. 38, lines 37-46), "conversion means" (col. 39, lines 1-18), "transmitter means" (Fig. 10, element 168, 169).

3. Claims 35-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tindell et al.

Regarding claims 35, 36, Tindell et al discloses a store and forward video system comprising the following subject matters of the claimed "digital audio/video communication network": "a local reception system" (Fig. 5), "means for receiving compressed, digitized data" (Fig. 5, elements 64, 66, 68, 70, 74), "means for storing a complete copy" (Fig. 5, element 78, col. 5, lines 29-32), "means, responsive to the stored compressed, digitized data, for transmitting" (Fig. 5, elements 82, 84, 86, 88), "converter for decompressing" (claim 36) (Fig. 5, element 82).

Regarding claim 37, Tindell et al also discloses the claimed "a processing station for formatting items of audio/video information" (Fig. 1, element 10, Fig. 2 and Fig. 3).

Regarding claim 38, Tindell et al further discloses the following subject matters comprised in the claimed "processing station": "means for inputting" (Fig. 3, element 24), "conversion means" (Fig. 3, elements 32, 34, , 36, 40, 42), "compression means" (Fig. 3, element 44), "transmitter means" (Fig. 2, element 30).

Regarding claims 39-41, Tindell et al discloses the following subject matters of the claimed "method of distributing audio/video information": "transmitting compressed, digitized data..." (Fig. 6), "receiving the transmitted compressed, digitized data" (Fig. 7, 118), "storing the received compressed, digitized data" (Fig. 7, 122), "in response to the stored compressed, digitized data, transmitting a representation of the at least one item" (Fig. 7, 124, 126), "the step of decompressing" (claims 40, 41) (Fig. 7, 124).

Regarding claim 42, Tindell et al discloses the following subject matters of the claimed "method of distributing audio/video information": "formatting items of audio/video information" (Fig. 6, 90, 92), "transmitting compressed, digitized data representing a complete copy" (Fig. 6, 108), "receiving the transmitted compressed, digitized data" (Fig. 7, 118), "storing the received compressed, digitized data" (Fig. 7, 122), "using the stored compressed, digitized data to transmit a representation of the at least one item" (Fig. 7, 126).

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Paolini discloses a system with two different communication mediums, transmitting retrieved video and compressed audio information to plural receivers responsively to users' requests.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amanda Le whose telephone number is (703) 305-4769. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday-Friday from 7:30 AM to 5:00 PM. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Mondays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Chin, can be reached on (703) 305-4714.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

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or faxed to:

(703) 308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry)

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Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington. VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

(07/16/97)

Amanda Le

AMANDA LE
PATENT EXAMINER

Notice of References Cited

Application No.	Applicant(s)
08/630,590	Paul Yurt et al

Examiner	Group Art Unit	
Amanda Le	2614	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

		DOCUMENT NO.	DATE	NAME	CLASS	SUBCLASS
	A	5,276,866	07/19/88	Paolini	395	603
	B	5,195,092	03/16/93	Wilson et al	348	13
	C	5,130,792	07/14/92	Tindell et al	348	7
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NOTICE OF DRAFTSPERSON'S PATENT DRAWING REVIEW

PTO Draftpersons review all originally filed drawings regardless of whether they are designated as formal or informal. Additionally, patent Examiners will review the drawings for compliance with the regulations. Direct telephone inquiries concerning this review to the Drawing Review Branch, 703-305-8404.

The drawings filed (insert date) 4-10-96, are
A.____ not objected to by the Draftsperson under 37 CFR 1.84 or 1.152.
B. ✓ objected to by the Draftsperson under 37 CFR 1.84 or 1.152 as indicated below. The Examiner will require submission of new, corrected drawings when necessary. Corrected drawings must be submitted according to the instructions on the back of this Notice.

1. DRAWINGS. 37 CFR 1.84(a): Acceptable categories of drawings: Black ink. Color.
   - __ Not black solid lines. Fig(s)____
   - __ Color drawings are not acceptable until petition is granted. Fig(s)____
2. PHOTOGRAPHS. 37 CFR 1.84(b)
   - __ Photographs are not acceptable until petition is granted. Fig(s)____
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   - __ Poor quality (half-tone). Fig(s)____
3. GRAPHIC FORMS. 37 CFR 1.84 (d)
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   - __ Group of waveforms not presented as a single figure, using common vertical axis with time extending along horizontal axis. Fig(s)____
   - __ Individuals waveform not identified with a separate letter designation adjacent to the vertical axis. Fig(s)____
4. TYPE OF PAPER. 37 CFR 1.84(e)
   - __ Paper not flexible, strong, white, smooth, nonshiny, and durable. Sheet(s)____
   - __ Erasures, alterations, overwritings, interlineations, cracks, creases, and folds copy machine marks not accepted. Fig(s)____
   - __ Mylar, velum paper is not acceptable (too thin). Fig(s)____
5. SIZE OF PAPER. 37 CFR 1.84(f): Acceptable sizes:
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   21.6 cm. by 27.9 cm. (8 1/2 by 11 inches)
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   - __ All drawing sheets not the same size. Sheet(s)____
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T	5.1 cm. (2")	2.5 cm. (1")	2.5 cm. (1")	2.5cm.
L	.64 cm. (1/4")	.64 cm. (1/4")	.64 cm. (1/4")	2.5 cm.
R	.64 cm. (1/4")	.64 cm. (1/4")	.64 cm. (1/4")	1.5 cm.
B	.64 cm. (1/4")	.64 cm. (1/4")	.64 cm. (1/4")	1.0 cm.

Margins do not conform to chart above.
Sheet(s) 1-3, 5, 7-10, 12
✓ Top (T) __ Left (L) __ Right (R) __ Bottom (B)

7. VIEWS. 37 CFR 1.84(h)
   REMINDER: Specification may require revision to correspond to drawing changes.
   - __ All views not grouped together. Fig(s)____
   - __ Views connected by projection lines or lead lines. Fig(s)____

   Partial views. 37 CFR 1.84(h) 2
   - __ View and enlarged view not labled separately or properly. Fig(s)____

   Sectional views. 37 CFR 1.84 (h) 3
   - __ Hatching not indicated for sectional portions of an object. Fig(s)____
   - __ Cross section not drawn same as view with parts in cross section with regularly spaced parallel oblique strokes. Fig(s)____
8. ARRANGEMENT OF VIEWS. 37 CFR 1.84(i)
   - __ Words do not appear on a horizontal, left-to-right fashion when page is either upright or turned so that the top becomes the right side, except for graphs. Fig(s)____
9. SCALE. 37 CFR 1.84(k)
   - __ Scale not large enough to show mechanism with crowding when drawing is reduced in size to two-thirds in reproduction. Fig(s)____
   - __ Indication such as "actual size" or scale 1/2" not permitted. Fig(s)____
10. CHARACTER OF LINES, NUMBERS, & LETTERS. 37 CFR 1.84(l)
    - __ Lines, numbers & letters not uniformly thick and well defined, clean, durable, and black (except for color drawings). Fig(s)____
11. SHADING. 37 CFR 1.84(m)
    - __ Solid black shading areas not permitted. Fig(s)____
    - __ Shade lines, pale, rough and blurred. Fig(s)____
12. NUMBERS, LETTERS, & REFERENCE CHARACTERS. 37 CFR 1.84(p)
    - __ Numbers and reference characters not plain and legible. 37 CFR 1.84(p)(1) Fig(s)____
    - __ Numbers and reference characters not oriented in same direction as the view. 37 CFR 1.84(p)(1) Fig(s)____
    - __ English alphabet not used. 37 CFR 1.84(p)(2) Fig(s)____
    - __ Numbers, letters, and reference characters do not measure at least .32 cm. (1/8 inch) in height. 37 CFR(p)(3) Fig(s)____
13. LEAD LINES. 37 CFR 1.84(q)
    - __ Lead lines cross each other. Fig(s)____
    - __ Lead lines missing. Fig(s)____
14. NUMBERING OF SHEETS OF DRAWINGS. 37 CFR 1.84(t)
    - __ Sheets not numbered consecutively, and in Arabic numerals, beginning with number 1. Sheet(s)____
15. NUMBER OF VIEWS. 37 CFR 1.84(u)
    - __ Views not numbered consecutively, and in Arabic numerals, beginning with number 1. Fig(s)____
    - __ View numbers not preceded by the abbreviation Fig. Fig(s)____
16. CORRECTIONS. 37 CFR 1.84(w)
    - __ Corrections not made from prior PTO-948. Fig(s)____
17. DESIGN DRAWING. 37 CFR 1.152
    - __ Surface shading shown not appropriate. Fig(s)____
    - __ Solid black shading not used for color contrast. Fig(s)____

COMMENTS:

ATTACHMENT TO PAPER NO. 4 REVIEWER SF DATE 6-11-96

REMINDER

Drawing changes may also require changes in the specification, e.g., if Fig. 1 is changed to Fig. 1A, Fig. 1B, Fig. 1C, etc., the specification, at the Brief Description of the Drawings, must likewise be changed. Please make such changes by 37 CFR 1.312 Amendment at the time of submitting drawing changes.

INFORMATION ON HOW TO EFFECT DRAWING CHANGES

1. **Correction of Informalities–37 CFR 1.85**

   File new drawings with the changes incorporated therein. The application number or the title of the invention, inventor's name, docket number (if any), and the name and telephone number of a person to call if the Office is unable to match the drawings to the proper application, should be placed on the back of each sheet of drawings in accordance with 37 CFR 1.84(c). Applicant may delay filing of the new drawings until receipt of the Notice of Allowability (PTOL-37). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136. The drawing should be filed as a separate paper with a transmittal letter addressed to the Drawing Review Branch.

2. **Timing of Corrections**

   Applicant is required to submit **acceptable** corrected drawings within the three-month shortened statutory period set in the Notice of Allowability (PTOL-37). If a correction is determined to be unacceptable by the Office, applicant must arrange to have acceptable correction resubmitted within the original three-month period to avoid the necessity of obtaining as extension of time and paying the extension fee. Therefore, applicant should file corrected drawings as soon as possible.

   Failure to take corrective action within set (or extended) period will result in ABANDONMENT of the Application.

3. **Corrections other than Informalities Noted by the Drawing Review Branch on the Form PTO 948**

   All changes to the drawings, other than informalities noted by the Drawing Review Branch, MUST be approved by the examiner before the application will be allowed. No changes will be permitted to be made, other than correction of informalities, unless the examiner has approved the proposed changes.

EXHIBIT O

#7 GP 2614 REQ FOR RECON

MAIL ROOM NOV 21 1997 PAT. & TRADEMARK OFF.

OIPE NOV 21 1997 JC13 PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

PATENT
Attorney Docket No. 2473.0001-03

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

PAUL YURT et al.) Group Art Unit: 2614

Serial No.: 08/630,590) Examiner: Amanda Le

Filed: April 10, 1996

For: AUDIO AND VIDEO TRANSMISSION AND RECEIVING SYSTEM

Assistant Commissioner of Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

AMENDMENT

Sir:

In response to the July 24, 1997 Office Action, please consider the following Remarks:

REMARKS

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 33 and 34 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,195,092 issued to Wilson et al. The Wilson et al. patent discloses an interactive multimedia presentation and communication system. More specifically, Wilson et al teaches an "electronic shopping mall" in which a subscriber tunes his television to a particular channel,

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telephones a local number, follows log-on instructions given over the telephone, and then uses the touch-tone keypad of his telephone to navigate through an electronic information system that displays multimedia presentations in the form of video images and accompanying audio on various items selected by the subscriber. See col. 1, lines 19-37. When the shopper chooses to terminate a shopping session, he simply hangs up his phone. The hang-up signal is routed to the session server and a termination script is sent to the subscriber. System resources can then be assigned to a subsequent shopper. See col. 30, lines 19-35.

Wilson et al. teaches a system significantly different from the present invention. For example, Wilson et al. requires that the shopper be connected to the system resources by telephone for the duration of the transaction. This limits both telephone use by the subscriber as well as the availability of system resources to other subscribers. Furthermore, in Wilson et al. the subscriber is required to be physically present at the location to which information is transmitted.

In contrast, the present invention provides a flexible system in which a user can remotely access information. That is, the user can request transmission of information to a site remote from the requesting site. Additionally, with the present invention the user does not have to be connected by telephone when information is transmitted from the library to the selected remote location. This frees up system resources for use by others and makes the system much more convenient to use than that disclosed in Wilson et al.

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The Examiner next rejected claims 35-42 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as by U.S. Patent No. 5,130,792 issued to Tindell et al.

The Tindell et al. patent discloses a store and forward video system. According to Tindell et al., data from a central data facility 10 is transmitted over telephone network 12 to a receiving unit 16. Fig. 5 of Tindell et al. discloses the details of the receiving unit 16, which, according to Tindell et al., is at a remote location. The receiving unit 16 receives information from the telephone network and ultimately stores the information in a mass storage device 78. The data is stored in the mass storage device 78 in a compressed format and is stored until the entire requested program is downloaded from the central data facility 10. According to Tindell et al., the mass storage device 78 is preferably an erasable optical disk or other similar high density storage medium. When a viewer selects the play mode, the control unit 72 causes the data stored in the mass storage device 78 to be transferred through storage interface 76 to data decompression unit 82. The signal is A/D converted and reconstructed and then the composite video signal is output for viewing.

As is clear from Tindell et al., the receiving unit 16 at the user premises contains the mass storage device 78 and stores the compressed programming for viewing after decompression and processing. In contrast, according to the present invention, the compressed data is stored at a local reception system (claim 35) or a local distribution system (claims 39 and 42). The compressed data is stored at the

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local facility and is sent at a real time rate to a subscriber receiving station. Use of a local reception or distribution system is neither taught nor suggested by Tindell et al. and such a system considerably simplifies and reduces the cost of the components required at the user end. That is, by storing the requested compressed information locally, the subscriber does not need to have compressed data storage or decompression circuitry at his location. Rather, a local facility can have these elements and they can be distributed or shared between a plurality of users in a local region.

If there are any other fees due in connection with the filing of this Amendment, please charge the fees to our Deposit Account No. 06-0916. If a fee is required for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 not accounted for above, such an extension is requested and the fee should also be charged to our Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

By: ______________________

E. Robert Yoches
Reg. No. 30,120

Dated: November 21, 1997

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EXHIBIT P

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The IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms

Sixth Edition

Standards Coordinating Committee 10, Terms and Definitions
Jane Radatz, Chair

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representation A likeness, picture, drawing, block diagram, description, or symbol that logically portrays a physical, operational, or conceptual image or situation. (C/SE) 1233-1996

representational model *See:* descriptive model.

representation standard A standard that describes the characteristics of portraying aspects of an engineering or management product. (C) 610.12-1990

representative sample (nuclear power generating station) Production/prototype equipment used in a qualification program that is equivalent to that for which qualification is sought in terms of design, function, materials, and manufacturing techniques and processes. (PE/SWG) 649-1980s, C37.100-1992

reproduce *See:* duplicate.

reproducibility (1) The ability of a system or element to maintain its output/input precision over a relatively long period of time. *See also:* accuracy; precision. (IA) [61]
(2) (transmission lines and waveguides) The degree to which a given set of conditions or observations, using different components or instruments each time, can be reproduced. *See also:* measurement system. (IM) [40]
(3) (automatic null-balancing electric instrument) The closeness of agreement among repeated measurements by the instrument for the same value of input made under the same operating conditions, over a long period of time, approaching from either direction. *Notes:* 1. It is expressed as a maximum nonreproducibility in percent of span for a specified time. 2. Reproducibility includes drift, repeatability, and dead band. *See also:* measurement system. (EEC) [112]
(4) (precision) (radiation protection) The degree of agreement of repeated measurements of the same property expressed quantitatively as the standard deviation computed from the results of the series of measurements. (NI) N323-1978r
(5) (supervisory control, data acquisition, and automatic control) The measure of agreement among multiple readings of the output for the same value of input, made under the same operating conditions, approaching from either direction, using full-range traverses. (PE/SUB) C37.1-1987s

reproducing punch *See:* card reproducing punch.

reproducing stylus A mechanical element adapted to following the modulations of a record groove and transmitting the mechanical motion thus derived to the pickup mechanism. *See also:* phonograph pickup. (SP) [32]

reproductibility *See:* repeatability.

reproduction speed (facsimile) The area of copy recorded per unit time. *See also:* recording. (COM) 168-1956w

reprogrammable read-only memory *See:* erasable programmable read-only memory.

reprographics Automated composition, production, and reproduction of printed material. Methods include photocomposition, computer-aided typesetting, and offset printing. *See also:* office automation. (C) 610.2-1987

repulsion-induction motor A motor with repulsion-motor windings and short-circuited brushes, without an additional device for short-circuiting the commutator segments, and with a squirrel-cage winding in the rotor in addition to the repulsion motor winding. (PE) [9]

repulsion motor A single-phase motor that has a stator winding arranged for connection to a source of power and a rotor winding connected to a commutator. Brushes on the commutator are short-circuited and are so placed that the magnetic axis of the rotor winding is inclined to the magnetic axis of the stator winding. This type of motor has a varying-speed characteristic. *See also:* asynchronous machine. (PE) [9]

repulsion-start induction motor A single-phase motor with repulsion-motor windings and brushes, having a commutator-short-circuiting device that operates at a predetermined speed of rotation to convert the motor into the equivalent of a squirrel-cage motor for running operation. For starting operation, this motor performs as a repulsion motor. *See also:* asynchronous machine. (PE) [9]

request (1) Transaction that is generated by a requester, to initiate an action on a responder. For a processor-to-memory read transaction, for example, the request transfers the memory address and command from the processor to memory. In the case of a split transaction, the request would be a separate bus transaction. In the case of a connected transaction, the request would be the connection phase of a bus transaction. (BA/C) 896.3-1993
(2) A type of primitive in which one layer entity solicits another layer entity to perform a particular function. (EMB) 1073.3.1-1994, 1073.4.1-1994
(3) (Request_Normal, Request_High) A link control signal indicating that a lower entity has traffic pending for the network. (C/LM) 802.12-1995
(4) A command, generated by a requester, to initiate an action on a responder. For a processor-to-memory read transaction, for example, the request transfers the memory address and command from the processor to memory. In the case of a split transaction, the request would be a separate bus transaction. In the case of a connected transaction, the request would be the connection phase of a bus transaction. (BA/C) 1014.1-1994, 10857-1994, 896.4-1993
(5) A subaction with a transaction code and optional data sent by a node (the requester) to another node (the responder). (C/MM) 1394-1995
(6) *See also:* transaction initiation. (C/MM) 1212.1-1993

request echo The echo packet generated by a responder or agent when it strips the request send packet. (C/MM) 1596-1992

request for proposal A document used by the acquirer as a means to announce intention to potential bidders to acquire a specified system or software product (which may be part of a system). (C/SE) 1062-1993

requester-capable A term used to describe RamLink slaves that behave as DMA masters in the sense that they generate request packets and receive response packets. The delivery of these request and response packets is done by the controller. (C/MM) 1596.4-1996

requested batch service A service that is either rejected or performed prior to a response from the service to the requester. (C/PA) 1003.2d-1994

requester (1) (VSB) A functional module that resides on the same board as a master and requests use of the DTB whenever its master needs it. When implementing serial arbitration, after requesting use of the DTB, the requester waits for the bus to be granted to it by the arbiter. In the parallel arbitration method, the requester that is associated with the active master initiates an arbitration cycle. This arbitration cycle is used to determine which master will be granted use of the DTB. The VSB specification calls the requester that is associated with the master the "active requester." Requesters that have a bus request pending and that participate in an arbitration cycle are called "contending requesters." (C/MM) 1096-1988
(2) (VMEbus) A functional module that resides on the same printed-circuit board (pcb) as an interrupt handler or a master and requests use of the data transfer bus (DTB) whenever its interrupt handler or master needs it. (BA/C) 1014-1987
(3) A module that initiates a transaction by sending a request (containing address, command, and sometimes data). (BA/C) 1014.1-1994, 10857-1994, 896.3-1993, 896.4-1993
(4) The node that initiates a transaction, by initiating a request subaction. (C/MM) 1596-1992
(5) A node that initiates a transaction by generating a request subaction (containing address, command, and sometimes data). (C/MM) 1212-1991s

requesting agent An agent that has entered arbitration for bus access. *See also:* arbitration operation. (C/MM) 1296-1987s

EXHIBIT Q

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such an assignment —*Time*⟩ **b** : a news story ⟨their front pages are usu. divided between local scandals and romantic ~*s* —*Atlantic*⟩ **c** : DOCUMENTATION ⟨the superiority of pictures over the written word as a means of ~ —*Coming Events in Britain*⟩ **2** : writing intended to give a factual and detailed account of directly observed or carefully documented events and scenes ⟨seem to be saying that straightforward ~ is the only branch of literature that matters —George Orwell⟩

report card *n* : a report on a student that is periodically submitted by a school to the student's parents or guardian

re·port·ed·ly \-ˈ-ədlē, -li\ *adv* : according to report : REPUTEDLY ⟨has ~ made many anonymous benefactions to hospitals —*Current Biog.*⟩

re·port·er \-ˈ-ə(r)\ *n* -s [alter. (influenced by *-er*) of ME *reportour*, fr. MF *reporteur*, fr. *reporter* to report + *-eur* -or] : one that reports ⟨a ~ of spiritual and physical reality —H.S. Canby⟩ ⟨ask him to continue being a ~ and judge of what is new in the arts —Malcolm Cowley⟩: as **a** : an officer or person who makes authorized statements of law proceedings and decisions or of legislative debates **b** : one who makes a shorthand record of a speech or proceeding; *specif* : COURT REPORTER **c** (1) : one who is employed by a newspaper or magazine to gather and write news for publication ⟨a sports ~⟩ ⟨a financial ~⟩ ⟨a society ~⟩ (2) : one who reports news events on a radio or television program : COMMENTATOR **d** *archaic* : PISTOL

reporting pay *n* : a payment made to a worker who reports for work without having previously been told that no work is available — called also *call-in pay*

re·por·to·ri·al \ˌrepə(r)ˈtōrēəl, -tȯr- *also* ˌrēp- *or* -ˌpōr- *or* -ˌpȯr-\ *adj* [irreg. (influenced by *-or*) fr. *reporter* + *-ial*] **1** : of, relating to, or characteristic of a reporter ⟨a long ~ career⟩ ⟨~ curiosity⟩ ⟨~ skills⟩ **2** : of, resembling, or characteristic of a report ⟨a ~ book⟩ ⟨~ prose⟩ ⟨it is too topical, too transitory, too ~ —C.P.Aiken⟩ — **re·por·to·ri·al·ly** \-ēəlē, -li\ *adv*

report out *vt, of a legislative committee* : to return (a bill) after consideration and often with revisions to a legislative body for debate and vote ⟨on the fifteen-man body there are eight sure votes for *reporting* the measure *out* —*Newsweek*⟩

reports *pl of* REPORT, *pres 3d sing of* REPORT

report stage *n* : the stage in the British legislative process that occurs prior to the third reading and that involves the receipt by the legislative body of the report of the committee to which the bill has been assigned, consideration of amendments made in committee, and usu. discussion esp. of details and amendment — compare LEGISLATION 1

reposal *n* -s *obs* : the act of reposing ⟨the ~ of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee —Shak.⟩

¹re·pose \rəˈpōz, rēˈp-\ *vt* -ED/-ING/-S [ME *reposen* to replace, put back, irreg. (influenced by such verbs as ME *deposen* to depose) fr. L *reponere* (perfect stem *repos-*) — more at REPOSIT] **1** *archaic* : to put away or set down : DEPOSIT **2** : to place (as confidence or trust) : SET — usu. used with *in* ⟨~ full confidence in their leader —T.B.Macaulay⟩ ⟨the complete trust *reposed* in him and his policies —*Newsweek*⟩ **3** : to place for control, management, or use ⟨~*s* the judicial power in a supreme court —*Amer. Guide Series: La.*⟩

²repose \"\ *vb* -ED/-ING/-S [ME *reposen*, fr. MF *reposer*, fr. OF, fr. LL *repausare*, fr. L *re-* + LL *pausare* to stop, rest — more at PAUSE] *vt* **1 a** : to lay at rest : place in a restful or resting position : REST ⟨upon that cottage bench *reposed* his limbs —William Wordsworth⟩ **b** : to give rest to : refresh by rest ⟨enter in the castle and there ~ you for the night —Shak.⟩ **2** : to cause to be calm or quiet : COMPOSE ⟨extraordinarily difficult to ~ a man whose leg troubled him, whose war troubled him, whose bank troubled him and whose wife troubled him —Francis Hackett⟩ ~ *vi* **1 a** : to lie at rest ⟨during the hot afternoon, the entire town ~*s*⟩ **b** : to lie dead ⟨*reposing* in state⟩ **c** : to remain still or concealed : lie quiet or hidden ⟨under the soil . . . there ~ vastly greater quantities of raw materials —F.C.James⟩ ⟨the existence of similar sunken lands now *reposing* on the bottom of the Pacific —J.F. McComas⟩ **2** : to take rest : cease from activity, exertion, or movement ⟨she did not ~; she could not . . . she sat thinking —Arnold Bennett⟩ **3** *archaic* : to rest in confidence : RELY ⟨upon whose faith and honor I ~ —Shak.⟩ **4** : to rest for support : LIE — usu. used with *on* or *upon* ⟨cutting generous portions with a huge knife from the loaf *reposing* on a round wooden base —Sidney Lovett⟩ ⟨medieval justice *reposed* so greatly on the system of fines —G.G.Coulton⟩

³repose \"\ *n* -s [MF *repos*, fr. OF, fr. *reposer*, v.] **1 a** : a state of resting after exertion or strain : temporary mental or physical inactivity used to restore vigor; *esp* : rest in sleep ⟨a little feast that would make other men heavy and desirous of ~ —Willa Cather⟩ ⟨earned one's night's ~ —H.A.Overstreet⟩ **b** : relief from excitement, danger, or difficulty : restful change : RELAXATION ⟨where at last he could find warmth and the brief, treacherous ~ of dissipation —J.T.Soby⟩ **2 a** : a place or state of rest; *esp* : eternal or heavenly rest ⟨to pray for the ~ of a soul⟩ **b** : freedom from something that disturbs or excites : CALM, PEACE, TRANQUILLITY ⟨the unfailing ~ of the bayou —*Christian Science Monitor*⟩ ⟨induce a sense of ~ and contentment —S.P.B.Mais⟩ **c** : a harmony in the disposition of parts and colors that is restful to the eye ⟨his painting was criticized as lacking ~⟩ **3 a** : QUIESCENCE ⟨the volcano was in ~⟩ **b** : cessation or absence of activity, movement, or animation ⟨his face in ~ is grave and thoughtful —R.C.Doty⟩ ⟨~ again freezes the burning features of his face —C.L.Sulzberger⟩ **4** : composure of manner : quiet dignity : EASINESS, POISE
syn see REST

re·pose·ful \-fəl\ *adj* : full of repose : QUIET, RESTFUL ⟨a graveled alley vaulted with fine straight green oaks, which seemed marvellously cool and ~ —Edmund Wilson⟩ **syn** see COMFORTABLE

re·pose·ful·ly \-fəlē, -li\ *adv* : in a reposeful manner : RESTFULLY

re·pose·ful·ness \-fəlnəs\ *n* -ES : the quality or state of being reposeful : RESTFULNESS

reposing room *n* : a room (as in a funeral home) used for the viewing of the deceased by mourners

re·pos·it \rəˈpäzət, rēˈp-\ *vt* [L *repositus*, past part. of *reponere* to replace, put back, fr. *re-* + *ponere* to put, place — more at POSITION] **1** : to lay away : DEPOSIT, STORE ⟨buried sedimentary rocks which have entrapped the water in which the rocks were originally ~*ed* —*Westralian Farmers Co-op Gazette*⟩ **2** : to put back in place : REPLACE ⟨he ~*ed* the stomach in the abdomen —John Kobler⟩

¹repo·si·tion \ˌrēpəˈzishən, ˌrep-\ *n* [LL *reposition-*, *repositio*, fr. L *repositus* (past part. of *reponere*) + *-ion-*, *-io* -ion] **1** : the act of repositing or the state of being reposited **2** *Scot* : restoration to a position, possession, or office : REINSTATEMENT

²re·po·si·tion \ˌrēpəˈzishən\ *vt* [*re-* + *position*] : to change the position of ⟨a malposition of the lower jaw . . . may be assumed and the jaw temporarily ~*ed* —H.G.Armstrong⟩ ⟨advise the receiver pilot to ~ his craft —*Ethyl News*⟩

¹re·pos·i·to·ry \rəˈpäzəˌtōrē, rēˈp-, -tȯr-, -ri\ *n* -ES [L *repositorium*, fr. *repositus* (past part. of *reponere*) + *-orium* -ory] **1** : a place, room, or container where something is deposited or stored : DEPOSITORY ⟨the child's desk . . . as a ~ for his music papers and other oddments —Marcia Davenport⟩: as **a** : a building or room for the exhibition of a collection (as of works

²repository \"\ *adj, of a drug* : designed to act over a prolonged period : slowly absorbed : DEPOT ⟨~ penicillin⟩

re·possess \ˌrē+\ *vt* [*re-* + *possess*] **1 a** : to possess again : regain possession of ⟨~*ed* her vanity bag —Christopher Morley⟩ ⟨a young playwright, seeking a way to ~ the great classical tradition of comedy —William Becker⟩ **b** : to resume possession of (an item purchased on installment) in default of the payment of installments due ⟨~*ed* the car⟩ ⟨~*ed* the sofa⟩ **2** *Scot* : REINSTATE ⟨for the purpose of ~*ing* his uncle again in the lodge —Sir Walter Scott⟩ **3** : to restore to possession : put in possession again ⟨theology has ~*ed* itself of a good conscience and a sense of authority —A.N.Wilder⟩ — **re·possessor** \"+\ *n*

re·possession \"+\ *n* : the act or state of possessing again : RECOVERY; *specif* : the act of resuming possession of property when the purchaser fails to keep up payments on it

repost *var of* RIPOSTE

re·pot \(ˈ)rē+\ *vt* [*re-* + *pot*] : to transfer a plant from one pot to another usu. with the addition of fresh soil

re·pous·sage \rəˌpüˈsäzh\ *n* -s [F, fr. *repousser* + *-age*] **1** : the art or process of hammering out or pressing thin metal from the reverse side **2** : the hammering out of an etching and photoengraving plate from behind to level up any part that has been worked into a depression

¹re·pous·sé \-ˌsā\ *adj* [F, past part. of *repousser* to press back, thrust back, fr. ME, fr. *re-* + *pousser* to push, thrust, fr. OF *poulser* — more at PUSH] **1** *of metal work* **a** : shaped or ornamented with patterns in relief made by hammering or pressing on the reverse side ⟨~ work⟩ ⟨a silver dish with a ~ rim⟩ **b** : formed in relief ⟨a ~ pattern⟩ **2** : resembling or giving the effect of repoussé work ⟨an elongated box bag of crushed silver or gold kid stitched in a ~ design —Marion Miller⟩

²repoussé \"\ *n* -s : repoussé work

repp *var of* REP

rep·pe chemistry \ˈrepə-\ *n, usu cap R* [after Walter *Reppe* b1892 Ger. chemist] : a branch esp. of industrial chemistry that is based on reactions of acetylene under pressure and also of the products so obtained and that includes vinylation, ethynylation, polymerization to cyclic compounds, and carbonylation

repped \ˈrept\ *adj* [³*rep* + *-ed*] : resembling rep : having a ribbed surface ⟨~ paper⟩

repping *pres part of* REP

rep·ple dep·ple \ˈrepəlˈdepəl\ *n* [by shortening & alter.] *slang* : REPLACEMENT DEPOT

repr *abbr* **1** repair **2** represent; representative; represented; representing **3** reprint; reprinted

rep·re·hend \ˌrepriˈhend, -prē-\ *vt* -ED/-ING/-S [ME *reprehenden*, fr. L *reprehendere* to hold back, seize, reprehend, fr. *re-* + *prehendere* to grasp, seize — more at PREHENSILE] : to voice disapproval of esp. after judgment : find fault with usu. with sternness and as a rebuke : BLAME, CENSURE, CHIDE, REPRIMAND, REPROVE ⟨~ not the imperfection of others —George Washington⟩ ⟨I severely ~*ed* him on this occasion —Samuel Richardson⟩ **syn** see CRITICIZE

reprehender *n* -s *obs* : one that voices disapproval

rep·re·hen·si·bil·i·ty \ˌreprəˌhen(t)səˈbilədē\ *n* -ES : the quality or state of being reprehensible

rep·re·hen·si·ble \-en(t)səbəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *reprehensibilis*, fr. L *reprehensus* (past part. of *reprehendere*) + *-ibilis* -able] : worthy of or deserving reprehension : BLAMABLE, CENSURABLE, CULPABLE, REPROVABLE ⟨to capitalize on his ignorance is morally ~ —Nicholas Samstag⟩ ⟨it is my ~ nature to welcome excitement —Carl Van Doren⟩ ⟨when a work of art excites . . . ~ passions —Samuel Alexander⟩

rep·re·hen·si·bly \-blē, -bli\ *adv* : in a reprehensible manner or degree ⟨those laws . . . were in his judgment ~ lenient —T.B.Macaulay⟩

rep·re·hen·sion \ˌ==ˈhenchən\ *n* -s [ME *reprehensioun*, fr. MF or L; MF *reprehension*, fr. L *reprehension-*, *reprehensio*, fr. *reprehensus* (past part. of *reprehendere*) + *-ion-*, *-io* -ion] **1** : the act of reprehending : REPROOF ⟨if they are corrupt, they merit . . . blame and ~ —Edmund Burke⟩ ⟨lifted no voice in ~ of his corrupt deals —S.H.Adams⟩ **2** *archaic* : an instance of reprehending ⟨his writings contained . . . severe ~*s* —Thomas Brown⟩

rep·re·hen·sive \ˌ==ˈhen(t)siv, -sēv *also* -səv\ *adj* [fr. *reprehension*, after such pairs as E *apprehension: apprehensive*] : serving to reprehend : conveying reprehension or reproof ⟨~ aspects and unfortunate results of unwarranted charges —*New Republic*⟩ — **rep·re·hen·sive·ly** \-səvlē, -li\ *adv*

rep·re·hen·so·ry \-n(t)s(ə)rē\ *adj* [fr. *reprehension*, after such pairs as E *commendation: commendatory*] *archaic* : REPREHENSIVE ⟨no reason for making any ~ complaint —Samuel Johnson⟩

rep·re·sent \ˌrepriˈzent, -prēˈz-, *in rapid speech often* ÷ -pəˈz, *chiefly in substand speech* -pərˈz-\ *vb* -ED/-ING/-S [ME *representen*, fr. MF *representer*, fr. L *repraesentare*, fr. *re-* + *praesentare* to present — more at PRESENT] *vt* **1** : to bring clearly before the mind : cause to be known, felt, or apprehended : present esp. by description **2** : to serve as a sign or symbol of **3** : to portray by pictorial, plastic, or musical art : DELINEATE, DEPICT **4** *archaic* : to make manifest : DISPLAY, EXHIBIT, SHOW **5** : to exhibit by delineation, depiction, or portrayal — used esp. of a work of art **6** : to present by means of something standing in the place of : serve as the counterpart or image of : TYPIFY **7** : to exhibit dramatically: **a** : to produce on the stage **b** : to act the part or role of : personate in acting or on the stage **8 a** : to supply the place, perform the duties, exercise the rights, or receive the share of : take the place of in some respect : fill the place of for some purpose : substitute in some capacity for : act the part of, in the place of, or for (as another person) usu. by legal right **b** : to serve (as in a legislative body) by delegated or deputed authority usu. resulting from election ⟨the state was ~*ed* in Congress by two Republicans⟩ **9** : to describe as having a specified character or quality **10** : to set forth or place before someone (as by statement, account, or discourse) : exhibit (a fact) to another mind in language : give one's own impressions and judgment of : state with advocacy or with the design of affecting action or judgment : point out by way of protest or remonstrance **11** : to serve as a specimen, example, or instance of **12 a** : to form an image or representation of in the mind **b** (1) : to apprehend (an object) by means of an idea (2) : to recall in memory (an object of previous experience) **13** : to correspond to in kind ~ *vi* : to make representations against something : present objections : PROTEST

syn REPRESENT, DEPICT, PORTRAY, DELINEATE, PICTURE, and LIMN can mean to present an image or lifelike imitation of, as in art. REPRESENT implies a placing before the mind as if real or as if living, as by a picture, description, or piece of sculpture ⟨the statue *represented* the great man as even more heroic than he was in fact⟩ ⟨the stage setting *represents* a hotel lobby⟩ ⟨seemed to think that music could *represent* physical objects and literary or historical events —*New Republic*⟩ DEPICT suggests specifically a graphic representation ⟨*depicted* hill-country scenes in woodcuts and etchings —*Amer. Guide Series: Ark.*⟩ ⟨miniature tapestries that *depict* quaint eighteenth-century scenes —Horace Sutton⟩ ⟨action can tell a story, display all the most vivid relations between men, and *depict* every kind of human emotion, without the aid of a word —O.W. Holmes †1935⟩ PORTRAY suggests specifically a detailed representation as of a character by means of a portrait ⟨a pic-

literary equivalent of DEPICT or DELINEATE ⟨prosecution *limned* a somewhat different picture —*Newsweek*⟩ ⟨his talent for dialogue as a means for *limning* character —Margaret Hexter⟩ ⟨the life of the community is drawn in detail and the sorrows and sacrifices *limned* with deep compassion —Mary L. Dunn⟩

re-present \ˌrē + *pronunc at verb* PRESENT\ *vt* [*re-* + *present*] : to present again, anew, or through the medium of art

rep·re·sent·able *pronunc at* REPRESENT + əbəl\ *adj* : capable of being represented

rep·re·sen·ta·men \ˌreprəˌzenˈtāmən, -prē-, -ˌzən-\ *n, pl* **represen·tam·i·na** \-tamənə\ [fr. *representation*, after such pairs as L *putation-*, *putatio* act of pruning (fr. *putatus* — past part. of *putare* to cut, prune — + *-ion-*, *-io* -ion): *putamen* that which falls off in pruning — more at PUTAMEN] : the product as distinguished from the act of philosophical representation — compare REPRESENTATION 1e

rep·re·sent·ant \ˌrepriˈzentᵊnt, -prē-, -zentənt\ *n* -s [F *représentant*, fr. MF *representant*, fr. *representant*, pres. part. of *representer* to represent] : one that represents another : REPRESENTATIVE ⟨the greatest literary ~ of the revolution —*Nineteenth Century & After*⟩

rep·re·sen·ta·tion \ˌreprəˌzenˈtāshən, -prēˌz-, -zən-, *in rapid speech often* ÷ -pə(ˌ)z-, *chiefly in substand speech* -pər(ˌ)z-\ *n* -s [ME *representacion*, fr. MF *representation*, fr. L *repraesentation-*, *repraesentatio*, fr. *repraesentatus* (past part. of *repraesentare* to represent) + *-ion-*, *-io* -ion] **1** : one that represents or is represented: as **a** : a likeness, picture, model, or other reproduction ⟨~*s* in pottery of frogs and turtles —*Times Lit. Supp.*⟩ ⟨an allegorical ~ . . . decorates the main pediment —*Amer. Guide Series: Mich.*⟩ **b** (1) : a statement or account esp. made to convey a particular view or impression of something with the intention of influencing opinion or action ⟨his ~*s* . . . influenced the president to investigate —*Amer. Guide Series: Minn.*⟩ ⟨make no false ~*s* to me —Thomas Hardy⟩ ⟨defendant's ~*s* that said automobile was new —*Southeastern Reporter*⟩ (2) : a statement of fact incidental or collateral to a contract made orally or in writing and on the faith of which the contract is entered into — compare ¹AFFIRMATIVE 3b, PROMISSORY, WARRANTY ⟨written ~*s* obtained from officials of the client —R.S.Johns⟩ ⟨the contract of sale contains a ~ by the purchaser —*U.S.Code*⟩ **c** : a dramatic production or performance ⟨a theatrical ~⟩ **d** (1) : a usu. formal and serious statement (as of facts, reasons, or arguments) made against something or to effect a change ⟨the colonial secretary made ~*s* on behalf of the Uitlanders —Ethel Drus⟩ (2) : a usu. formal protest : EXPOSTULATION, REMONSTRANCE ⟨the tenants had decided not to pay the increase until they had made ~*s* to the Native Affairs Department —H.S.Warner⟩ **e** (1) : an image or idea formed by the mind (2) : an idea that is the direct object of thought and the mental counterpart or transcript of the object known by means of it **2** : the act or action of representing or the state of being represented: as **a** : the action of representing (as by portrayal or delineation) in a visible image or form ⟨a strict ~ of nature would require that it curve —Hunter Mead⟩ ⟨entrance of light rays into the eye and their final ~ in the brain —F.A.Geldard⟩ ⟨an exponent of ~ rather than abstraction in art⟩ **b** : the action of setting forth or placing before another (as by a statement, account, or discourse) esp. with a view to affecting action ⟨the ~ of student opinion to the administration —*Seton Hall Univ. Bull.*⟩ ⟨yielding to the artful ~ of ambitious hypocrites —Sir Walter Scott⟩ **c** (1) : the action or fact of one person standing for another so as to have to a greater or less extent the rights and obligations of the person represented; *specif* : the relation of an heir to his predecessor when both the rights and obligations of the predecessor devolve upon the heir (as in Roman and Scots law) (2) : the substitution of an individual or class of individuals in place of a person (as when a child or children take the share of an estate that would have fallen to a deceased parent) **d** (1) : the action of representing or the fact of being represented in a legislative body ⟨~ of territory . . . rather than of population —G.A.Graham⟩ ⟨raise the issue of Chinese ~ —*New Statesman & Nation*⟩ ⟨the ancient world knew nothing of the device of ~ —Woodrow Wilson⟩ (2) : the action or fact of being represented in some other grouping, body, or aggregation ⟨in . . . such universities and colleges there is no ~ of any non-West European culture —*Amer. Council of Learned Soc. Newsletter*⟩ ⟨~ of classic issues in the collection⟩ **e** (1) : the action or process by which the mind forms an image or idea of an object (2) : recurrent as opposed to simple presentation **3** : the whole body of persons representing a constituency ⟨when vacancies happen in the ~ of any state in the Senate —*U. S. Constitution*⟩ ⟨chosen head of the U. S. ~ —*Current Biog.*⟩ ⟨small ~*s* from the Baltic states —Henry Giniger⟩

re-presentation \(ˌ)rē + *pronunc at* PRESENTATION\ *n* [*re-present* + *-ation*] : a presentation again or anew ⟨the revision and *re-presentation* of established favorite titles —Louise S. Bechtel⟩ ⟨a *re-presentation* of facts previously stated⟩

rep·re·sen·ta·tion·al \ˌ==(ˌ)= *as in* REPRESENTATION + ˈtāshənᵊl *or* -shnəl\ *adj* **1** : of, based upon, or of the nature of representation ⟨~ art⟩ ⟨~ powers⟩ ⟨~ office⟩ **2** : of, relating to, or supporting representationalism ⟨~ school⟩ ⟨~ theory⟩

rep·re·sen·ta·tion·al·ism \ˌ==(ˌ)=ˈtāshənᵊlˌizəm, -shnəˌli-\ *n* -s **1** *also* **rep·re·sen·ta·tion·ism** \-shəˌnizəm\ : the philosophical doctrine asserting that the immediate or direct object of knowledge is an idea in the mind distinct from the external or independent object which is the occasion of perception and holding sometimes that the idea is a mental counterpart or true copy of the external object and sometimes that the idea is a modification of the consciousness determined in part by the nature of the independent object and in part by the nature or limitations of the mind **2** : REPRESENTATIVE ART ⟨unorthodox ~ in his work —J.J.Sweeney⟩ ⟨~ is better left to the action film —Delmore Schwartz⟩

rep·re·sen·ta·tion·al·ist \-shənᵊləst, -shnəl-\ *n* -s : one that practices or advocates representative art — compare ABSTRACTIONIST 2

rep·re·sen·ta·tion·ist \-sh(ə)nəst\ *n* -s : an adherent of philosophical representationalism

¹rep·re·sen·ta·tive \ˌrepriˈzentədiv, -prēˈz-, -tətiv, *in rapid speech often* ÷ -pəˈz-, *chiefly in substand speech* -pərˈz-\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or ML; MF *representatif*, fr. ML *repraesentativus*, fr. L *repraesentatus* (past part. of *repraesentare* to represent) + *-ivus* -ive] **1** : serving to represent, portray, or typify : characterized by representation ⟨a painting ~ of a battle⟩ **2** : standing for or in the place of another : acting for another or others : constituting the agent for another esp. through delegated authority **3** : of, based upon, or constituting a form of government in which the many are represented by persons chosen from among them usu. by election ⟨~ government⟩ ⟨~ democracy⟩ ⟨development of the ~ system⟩ **4** : serving as a characteristic example : illustrative of a class : conveying an idea of others of the kind : TYPICAL ⟨a ~ modern play⟩ ⟨a ~ romantic poem⟩ **5 a** : having the character of a mental representation — compare REPRESENTATION 1e **b** : of or relating to the doctrine of representationalism ⟨the ~ theory of knowledge⟩

²representative \"\ *n* -s **1 a** : one that stands for a number or class (as of persons or things) : one that in some way corresponds to, replaces, or is equivalent to someone or something else : SAMPLE, SPECIMEN ⟨many ~*s* of the Protozoa —R.E.Coker⟩ ⟨the student body includes ~*s* of 36 states —*Amer. Guide Series: N.C.*⟩ ⟨where distinctly different biotoo transitory, too ~ —C.P.Aiken⟩ — **re·por·to·ri·al·ly** \-ēəlē, -li\ *adv*

report out *vt, of a legislative committee* **:** to return (a bill) after consideration and often with revisions to a legislative body for debate and vote ⟨on the fifteen-man body there are eight sure votes for *reporting* the measure *out* —*Newsweek*⟩

reports *pl of* REPORT, *pres 3d sing of* REPORT

report stage *n* **:** the stage in the British legislative process that occurs prior to the third reading and that involves the receipt by the legislative body of the report of the committee to which the bill has been assigned, consideration of amendments made in committee, and usu. discussion esp. of details and amendment — compare LEGISLATION 1

reposal *n* -s *obs* **:** the act of reposing ⟨the ~ of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee —Shak.⟩

¹**re·pose** \rə'pōz, rē'p-\ *vt* -ED/-ING/-S [ME *reposen* to replace, put back, irreg. (influenced by such verbs as ME *deposen* to depose) fr. L *reponere* (perfect stem *repos-*) — more at REPOSIT] **1** *archaic* **:** to put away or set down **:** DEPOSIT **2 :** to place (as confidence or trust) **:** SET — usu. used with *in* ⟨~ full confidence in their leader —T.B.Macaulay⟩ ⟨the complete trust *reposed* in him and his policies —*Newsweek*⟩ **3 :** to place for control, management, or use ⟨~s the judicial power in a supreme court —*Amer. Guide Series: La.*⟩

²**repose** \"\ *vb* -ED/-ING/-S [ME *reposen*, fr. MF *reposer*, fr. OF, fr. LL *repausare*, fr. L *re-* + LL *pausare* to stop, rest — more at PAUSE] *vt* **1 a :** to lay at rest **:** place in a restful or resting position **:** REST ⟨upon that cottage bench *reposed* his limbs —William Wordsworth⟩ **b :** to give rest to **:** refresh by rest ⟨enter in the castle and there ~ you for the night —Shak.⟩ **2 :** to cause to be calm or quiet **:** COMPOSE ⟨extraordinarily difficult to ~ a man whose leg troubled him, whose war troubled him, whose bank troubled him and whose wife troubled him —Francis Hackett⟩ ~ *vi* **1 a :** to lie at rest ⟨during the hot afternoon, the entire town ~s⟩ **b :** to lie dead ⟨*reposing* in state⟩ **c :** to remain still or concealed **:** lie quiet or hidden ⟨under the soil . . . there ~ vastly greater quantities of raw materials —F.C.James⟩ ⟨the existence of similar sunken lands now *reposing* on the bottom of the Pacific —J.F. McComas⟩ **2 :** to take rest **:** cease from activity, exertion, or movement ⟨she did not ~; she could not . . . she sat thinking —Arnold Bennett⟩ **3** *archaic* **:** to rest in confidence **:** RELY ⟨upon whose faith and honor I ~ —Shak.⟩ **4 :** to rest for support **:** LIE — usu. used with *on* or *upon* ⟨cutting generous portions with a huge knife from the loaf *reposing* on a round wooden base —Sidney Lovett⟩ ⟨medieval justice *reposed* so greatly on the system of fines —G.G.Coulton⟩

³**repose** \"\ *n* -s [MF *repos*, fr. OF, fr. *reposer*, v.] **1 a :** a state of resting after exertion or strain **:** temporary mental or physical inactivity used to restore vigor; *esp* **:** rest in sleep ⟨a little feast that would make other men heavy and desirous of ~ —Willa Cather⟩ ⟨earned one's night's ~ —H.A.Overstreet⟩ **b :** relief from excitement, danger, or difficulty **:** restful change **:** RELAXATION ⟨where at last he could find warmth and the brief, treacherous ~ of dissipation —J.T.Soby⟩ **2 a :** a place or state of rest; *esp* **:** eternal or heavenly rest ⟨to pray for the ~ of a soul⟩ **b :** freedom from something that disturbs or excites **:** CALM, PEACE, TRANQUILLITY ⟨the unfailing ~ of the bayou —*Christian Science Monitor*⟩ ⟨induce a sense of ~ and contentment —S.P.B.Mais⟩ **c :** a harmony in the disposition of parts and colors that is restful to the eye ⟨his painting was criticized as lacking ~⟩ **3 a :** QUIESCENCE ⟨the volcano was in ~⟩ **b :** cessation or absence of activity, movement, or animation ⟨his face in ~ is grave and thoughtful —R.C.Doty⟩ ⟨~ again freezes the burning features of his face —C.L.Sulzberger⟩ **4 :** composure of manner **:** quiet dignity **:** EASINESS, POISE **syn** see REST

re·pose·ful \-fəl\ *adj* **:** full of repose **:** QUIET, RESTFUL ⟨a graveled alley vaulted with fine straight green oaks, which seemed marvellously cool and ~ —Edmund Wilson⟩ **syn** see COMFORTABLE

re·pose·ful·ly \-fəlē, -li\ *adv* **:** in a reposeful manner **:** RESTFULLY

re·pose·ful·ness \-fəlnəs\ *n* -ES **:** the quality or state of being reposeful **:** RESTFULNESS

reposing room *n* **:** a room (as in a funeral home) used for the viewing of the deceased by mourners

re·pos·it \rə'päzət, rē'p-\ *vt* [L *repositus*, past part. of *reponere* to replace, put back, fr. *re-* + *ponere* to put, place — more at POSITION] **1 :** to lay away **:** DEPOSIT, STORE ⟨buried sedimentary rocks which have entrapped the water in which the rocks were originally ~*ed* —*Westralian Farmers Co-op Gazette*⟩ **2 :** to put back in place **:** REPLACE ⟨he ~*ed* the stomach in the abdomen —John Kobler⟩

¹**repo·si·tion** \,rēpə'zishən, ,rep-\ *n* [LL *reposition-, repositio*, fr. L *repositus* (past part. of *reponere*) + *-ion-, -io* -ion] **1 :** the act of repositing or the state of being reposited **2** *Scot* **:** restoration to a position, possession, or office **:** REINSTATEMENT

²**re·po·si·tion** \¦rēpə¦zishən\ *vt* [*re-* + *position*] **:** to change the position of ⟨a malposition of the lower jaw . . . may be assumed and the jaw temporarily ~*ed* —H.G.Armstrong⟩ ⟨advise the receiver pilot to ~ his craft —*Ethyl News*⟩

¹**re·pos·i·to·ry** \rə'päzə,tōrē, rē'p-, -tȯr-, -ri\ *n* -ES [L *repositorium*, fr. *repositus* (past part. of *reponere*) + *-orium* -ory] **1 :** a place, room, or container where something is deposited or stored **:** DEPOSITORY ⟨the child's desk . . . as a ~ for his music papers and other oddments —Marcia Davenport⟩: as **a :** a building or room for the exhibition of a collection (as of works of art) **:** MUSEUM ⟨a single museum serves not only as local ~ for cultural monuments but also as a community center —Lincoln Kirstein⟩ **b :** a burial vault **c :** a place where something is kept or shown for sale **:** a warehouse, store, or showroom ⟨now had an office and a clerk and they had a ~ . . . for their finished work —Ben Riker⟩ **d :** a side altar or niche in a Roman Catholic church where the consecrated Host is deposited from Maundy Thursday until Good Friday — called also *altar of repose* **2 :** one that contains or stores something nonmaterial **:** STOREHOUSE ⟨although well written and attractively printed, is little more than a ~ of linguistic superstitions —R.A.Hall b.1911⟩ ⟨theoretically the mob is the ~ of all political wisdom and virtue —H.L.Mencken⟩ **3 :** a place or region richly supplied with some natural resource ⟨the ~ of fabulous oil resources —A.E.Stevenson b.1900⟩ **4 :** a person to whom something is confided or entrusted ⟨he had been an entranced ~ of many secrets —John Buchan⟩

rep·pe chemistry \'repə-\ *n, usu cap R* [after Walter *Reppe* b1892 Ger. chemist] **:** a branch esp. of industrial chemistry that is based on reactions of acetylene under pressure and also of the products so obtained and that includes vinylation, ethynylation, polymerization to cyclic compounds, and carbonylation

repped \'rept\ *adj* [³*rep* + *-ed*] **:** resembling rep **:** having a ribbed surface ⟨~ paper⟩

repping *pres part of* REP

rep·ple dep·ple \¦repəl¦depəl\ *n* [by shortening & alter.] *slang* **:** REPLACEMENT DEPOT

repr *abbr* **1** repair **2** represent; representative; represented; representing **3** reprint; reprinted

rep·re·hend \¦reprə¦hend, -prē¦-\ *vt* -ED/-ING/-S [ME *reprehenden*, fr. L *reprehendere* to hold back, seize, reprehend, fr. *re-* + *prehendere* to grasp, seize — more at PREHENSILE] **:** to voice disapproval of esp. after judgment **:** find fault with usu. with sternness and as a rebuke **:** BLAME, CENSURE, CHIDE, REPRIMAND, REPROVE ⟨~ not the imperfection of others —George Washington⟩ ⟨I severely ~*ed* him on this occasion —Samuel Richardson⟩ **syn** see CRITICIZE

reprehender *n* -s *obs* **:** one that voices disapproval

rep·re·hen·si·bil·i·ty \,reprə,hen(t)sə'bilədē\ *n* -ES **:** the quality or state of being reprehensible

rep·re·hen·si·ble \-en(t)səbəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *reprehensibilis*, fr. L *reprehensus* (past part. of *reprehendere*) + *-ibilis* -able] **:** worthy of or deserving reprehension **:** BLAMABLE, CENSURABLE, CULPABLE, REPROVABLE ⟨to capitalize on his ignorance is morally ~ —Nicholas Samstag⟩ ⟨it is my ~ nature to welcome excitement —Carl Van Doren⟩ ⟨when a work of art excites . . . ~ passions —Samuel Alexander⟩

rep·re·hen·si·bly \-blē,-bli\ *adv* **:** in a reprehensible manner or degree ⟨those laws . . . were in his judgment ~ lenient —T.B.Macaulay⟩

rep·re·hen·sion \,==ˈhenchən\ *n* -s [ME *reprehensioun*, fr. MF or L; MF *reprehension*, fr. L *reprehension-, reprehensio*, fr. *reprehensus* (past part. of *reprehendere*) + *-ion-, -io* -ion] **1 :** the act of reprehending **:** REPROOF ⟨if they are corrupt, they merit . . . blame and ~ —Edmund Burke⟩ ⟨lifted no voice in ~ of his corrupt deals —S.H.Adams⟩ **2** *archaic* **:** an instance of reprehending ⟨his writings contained . . . severe ~s —Thomas Brown⟩

rep·re·hen·sive \¦==¦hen(t)siv, -sēv *also* -səv\ *adj* [fr. *reprehension*, after such pairs as E *apprehension: apprehensive*] **:** serving to reprehend **:** conveying reprehension or reproof ⟨~ aspects and unfortunate results of unwarranted charges —*New Republic*⟩ — **rep·re·hen·sive·ly** \-səvlē, -li\ *adv*

rep·re·hen·so·ry \-n(t)s(ə)rē\ *adj* [fr. *reprehension*, after such pairs as E *commendation: commendatory*] *archaic* **:** REPREHENSIVE ⟨no reason for making any ~ complaint —Samuel Johnson⟩

rep·re·sent \¦reprə¦zent, -prē¦z-, *in rapid speech often* ÷ -pə¦z, *chiefly in substand speech* -pər¦z-\ *vb* -ED/-ING/-S [ME *representen*, fr. MF *representer*, fr. L *repraesentare*, fr. *re-* + *praesentare* to present — more at PRESENT] *vt* **1 :** to bring clearly before the mind **:** cause to be known, felt, or apprehended **:** present esp. by description **2 :** to serve as a sign or symbol of **3 :** to portray by pictorial, plastic, or musical art **:** DELINEATE, DEPICT **4** *archaic* **:** to make manifest **:** DISPLAY, EXHIBIT, SHOW **5 :** to exhibit by delineation, depiction, or portrayal — used esp. of a work of art **6 :** to present by means of something standing in the place of **:** serve as the counterpart or image of **:** TYPIFY **7 :** to exhibit dramatically: **a :** to produce on the stage **b :** to act the part or role of **:** personate in acting or on the stage **8 a :** to supply the place, perform the duties, exercise the rights, or receive the share of **:** take the place of in some respect **:** fill the place of for some purpose **:** substitute in some capacity for **:** act the part of, in the place of, or for (as another person) usu. by legal right **b :** to serve (as in a legislative body) by delegated or deputed authority usu. resulting from election ⟨the state was ~*ed* in Congress by two Republicans⟩ **9 :** to describe as having a specified character or quality **10 :** to set forth or place before someone (as by statement, account, or discourse) **:** exhibit (a fact) to another mind in language **:** give one's own impressions and judgment of **:** state with advocacy or with the design of affecting action or judgment **:** point out by way of protest or remonstrance **11 :** to serve as a specimen, example, or instance of **12 a :** to form an image or representation of in the mind **b** (1) **:** to apprehend (an object) by means of an idea (2) **:** to recall in memory (an object of previous experience) **13 :** to correspond to in kind ~ *vi* **:** to make representations against something **:** present objections **:** PROTEST

syn REPRESENT, DEPICT, PORTRAY, DELINEATE, PICTURE, and LIMN can mean to present an image or lifelike imitation of, as in art. REPRESENT implies a placing before the mind as if real or as if living, as by a picture, description, or piece of sculpture ⟨the statue *represented* the great man as even more heroic than he was in fact⟩ ⟨the stage setting *represents* a hotel lobby⟩ ⟨seemed to think that music could *represent* physical objects and literary or historical events —*New Republic*⟩ DEPICT suggests specifically a graphic representation ⟨*depicted* hill-country scenes in woodcuts and etchings —*Amer. Guide Series: Ark.*⟩ ⟨miniature tapestries that *depict* quaint eighteenth-century scenes —Horace Sutton⟩ ⟨action can tell a story, display all the most vivid relations between men, and *depict* every kind of human emotion, without the aid of a word —O.W. Holmes †1935⟩ PORTRAY suggests specifically a detailed representation as of a character by means of a portrait ⟨a picture vividly *portraying* the passion of Joan of Arc⟩ ⟨in literature are portrayed all human passions, desires, and aspirations —C.W.Eliot⟩ DELINEATE, suggesting a line drawing, stresses a care for accuracy of detail and fullness of outline ⟨his brush did its work with a steady and sure stroke that indicated command of his materials. He could *delineate* whatever he elected with technical skill —Richard Jefferies⟩ ⟨various clinical studies which fairly well *delineated* the usefulness of this drug —R.R.Tompsett & Walsh McDermott⟩ ⟨those who perform on the screen have to *delineate* character and to display the emotions —P.W.Tell⟩ PICTURE suggests perhaps more pictorial quality or definiteness of representation ⟨on the walls were *pictured* buffalo and reindeer⟩ ⟨the writer is a master of vivid illustrations from nature and history, of rhythmical period or terse antithesis, of emotional appeal and concrete *picturing* of facts —*Encyc. Americana*⟩ ⟨*picture* things as they were in the golden thirteenth century —G.G.Coulton⟩ LIMN is chiefly a ⟨defendant's ~s that said automobile was new —*Southeastern Reporter*⟩ (2) **:** a statement of fact incidental or collateral to a contract made orally or in writing and on the faith of which the contract is entered into — compare ¹AFFIRMATIVE 3b, PROMISSORY, WARRANTY ⟨written ~s obtained from officials of the client —R.S.Johns⟩ ⟨the contract of sale contains a ~ by the purchaser —*U.S.Code*⟩ **c :** a dramatic production or performance ⟨a theatrical ~⟩ **d** (1) **:** a usu. formal and serious statement (as of facts, reasons, or arguments) made against something or to effect a change ⟨the colonial secretary made ~s on behalf of the Uitlanders —Ethel Drus⟩ (2) **:** a usu. formal protest **:** EXPOSTULATION, REMONSTRANCE ⟨the tenants had decided not to pay the increase until they had made ~s to the Native Affairs Department —H.S.Warner⟩ **e** (1) **:** an image or idea formed by the mind (2) **:** an idea that is the direct object of thought and the mental counterpart or transcript of the object known by means of it **2 :** the act or action of representing or the state of being represented: as **a :** the action of representing (as by portrayal or delineation) in a visible image or form ⟨a strict ~ of nature would require that it curve —Hunter Mead⟩ ⟨entrance of light rays into the eye and their final ~ in the brain —F.A.Geldard⟩ ⟨an exponent of ~ rather than abstraction in art⟩ **b :** the action of setting forth or placing before another (as by a statement, account, or discourse) esp. with a view to affecting action ⟨the ~ of student opinion to the administration —*Seton Hall Univ. Bull.*⟩ ⟨yielding to the artful ~ of ambitious hypocrites —Sir Walter Scott⟩ **c** (1) **:** the action or fact of one person standing for another so as to have to a greater or less extent the rights and obligations of the person represented; *specif* **:** the relation of an heir to his predecessor when both the rights and obligations of the predecessor devolve upon the heir (as in Roman and Scots law) (2) **:** the substitution of an individual or class of individuals in place of a person (as when a child or children take the share of an estate that would have fallen to a deceased parent) **d** (1) **:** the action of representing or the fact of being represented in a legislative body ⟨~ of territory . . . rather than of population —G.A.Graham⟩ ⟨raise the issue of Chinese ~ —*New Statesman & Nation*⟩ ⟨the ancient world knew nothing of the device of ~ —Woodrow Wilson⟩ (2) **:** the action or fact of being represented in some other grouping, body, or aggregation ⟨in . . . such universities and colleges there is no ~ of any non-West European culture —*Amer. Council of Learned Soc. Newsletter*⟩ ⟨~ of classic issues in the collection⟩ **e** (1) **:** the action or process by which the mind forms an image or idea of an object (2) **:** recurrent as opposed to simple presentation **3 :** the whole body of persons representing a constituency ⟨when vacancies happen in the ~ of any state in the Senate —*U. S. Constitution*⟩ ⟨chosen head of the U. S. ~ —*Current Biog.*⟩ ⟨small ~s from the Baltic states —Henry Giniger⟩

re-presentation \(¦)rē + *pronunc at* PRESENTATION\ *n* [*re-present* + *-ation*] **:** a presentation again or anew ⟨the revision and *re-presentation* of established favorite titles —Louise S. Bechtel⟩ ⟨a *re-presentation* of facts previously stated⟩

rep·re·sen·ta·tion·al \¦==(,)= *as in* REPRESENTATION + ¦tāshən°l *or* -shnəl\ *adj* **1 :** of, based upon, or of the nature of representation ⟨~ art⟩ ⟨~ powers⟩ ⟨~ office⟩ **2 :** of, relating to, or supporting representationalism ⟨~ school⟩ ⟨~ theory⟩

rep·re·sen·ta·tion·al·ism \,==(,)='tāshən°l,izəm, -shnə,li-\ *n* -s **1** *also* **rep·re·sen·ta·tion·ism** \-shə,nizəm\ **:** the philosophical doctrine asserting that the immediate or direct object of knowledge is an idea in the mind distinct from the external or independent object which is the occasion of perception and holding sometimes that the idea is a mental counterpart or true copy of the external object and sometimes that the idea is a modification of the consciousness determined in part by the nature of the independent object and in part by the nature or limitations of the mind **2 :** REPRESENTATIVE ART ⟨unorthodox ~ in his work —J.J.Sweeney⟩ ⟨~ is better left to the action film —Delmore Schwartz⟩

rep·re·sen·ta·tion·al·ist \-shən°ləst, -shnəl-\ *n* -s **:** one that practices or advocates representative art — compare ABSTRACTIONIST 2

rep·re·sen·ta·tion·ist \-sh(ə)nəst\ *n* -s **:** an adherent of philosophical representationism

¹**rep·re·sent·a·tive** \¦reprə¦zentəd·iv, -prē¦z-, -tətiv, *in rapid speech often* ÷ -pə¦z-, *chiefly in substand speech* -pər¦z-\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or ML; MF *representatif*, fr. ML *repraesentativus*, fr. L *repraesentatus* (past part. of *repraesentare* to represent) + *-ivus* -ive] **1 :** serving to represent, portray, or typify **:** characterized by representation ⟨a painting ~ of a battle⟩ **2 :** standing for or in the place of another **:** acting for another or others **:** constituting the agent for another esp. through delegated authority **3 :** of, based upon, or constituting a form of government in which the many are represented by persons chosen from among them usu. by election ⟨~ government⟩ ⟨~ democracy⟩ ⟨development of the ~ system⟩ **4 :** serving as a characteristic example **:** illustrative of a class **:** conveying an idea of others of the kind **:** TYPICAL ⟨a ~ modern play⟩ ⟨a ~ romantic poem⟩ **5 a :** having the character of a mental representation — compare REPRESENTATION 1e **b :** of or relating to the doctrine of representationalism ⟨the ~ theory of knowledge⟩

²**representative** \"\ *n* -s **1 a :** one that stands for a number or class (as of persons or things) **:** one that in some way corresponds to, replaces, or is equivalent to someone or something else **:** SAMPLE, SPECIMEN ⟨many ~s of the Protozoa —R.E.Coker⟩ ⟨the student body includes ~s of 36 states —*Amer. Guide Series: N.C.*⟩ ⟨where distinctly different biological ~s are found —*Amer. Guide Series: Minn.*⟩ **b :** a typical embodiment of some quality or abstract concept **:** TYPE ⟨the most authoritative ~ . . . of the ideal of priestly stewardship —V.L.Parrington⟩ ⟨of the Semitic family Arabic is the chief living ~ —A.L.Kroeber⟩ ⟨the sole ~ . . . of the feelings and the knowledge of the middle ages —H.T.Buckle⟩ **2** *obs* **:** a representative body or assembly ⟨debate in the grand ~ of the kingdom —Nathaniel Bacon⟩ **3 :** one that represents another or others in a special capacity: as **a** (1) **:** one that represents a constituency as a member of a legislative or other governing body ⟨the people exercises this sovereignty . . . through the votes of its ~s —D.W.S.Lidderdale⟩ ⟨committee . . . to which no ~ of an Arab state had been named —*U.N. Bull.*⟩ ⟨summoned ~s of the shires and the boroughs to parliament⟩ (2) **:** a member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress (3) **:** a member of a house of representatives in a state legislature **b** (1) **:** one that represents another as

EXHIBIT R

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uro·toxic \¦yůrə+\ adj [ISV ¹ur- + toxic, orig. formed as F urotoxique] : of or relating to the toxicity or the toxic constituents of urine

urot·ro·pine \yəˈrä·trə,pēn, -,pən\ n [ISV ¹ur- + tropine] : HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE

-u·rous or **-ou·rous** \¦(y)ůrəs, ¦(y)ůr-\ adj comb form [NL -urus, -ourus, fr. Gk -ouros, fr. oura tail; akin to Gk orrhos buttocks — more at ASS] : tailed ⟨xiphurous⟩ ⟨anourous⟩

urox·an·ic acid \¦yů,räk¦sanik\ n [ISV ¹ur- + alloxan + -ic] : a crystalline acid $C_5H_8N_4O_6$ derived from imidizole and obtained by the slow oxidation of uric acid in alkaline solution

¹ur·sid \ˈərsəd\ adj [NL Ursidae] : of or relating to the Ursidae

²ursid \"\ n -s : a mammal of the family Ursidae

ur·si·dae \-sə,dē\ n pl, cap [NL, fr. Ursus, type genus + -idae] : a family of large powerful plantigrade carnivores including the bears and extinct related forms

ur·si·form \-sə,fȯrm\ adj [L ursus bear + E -iform] : having the shape of a bear

ur·si·gram \-sə,gram\ n [ISV ursi- (fr. F Union Radiophonique Scientifique Internationale, organization which inaugurated the broadcast in 1930) + -gram] : a message broadcast by radio or otherwise giving scientific data (as on terrestrial magnetism, radio transmission, or sunspots)

ur·sine \ˈər,sīn, -,sēn, -sᵊn, -,sin\ adj [L ursinus, fr. ursus bear + -inus -ine — more at ARCTIC] 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of a bear or the Ursidae 2 : resembling a bear or that of a bear ⟨the ~ indignation that set him on the path toward his final intellectual disaster —Time⟩

ursine baboon n : CHACMA

ursine dasyure n : TASMANIAN DEVIL

ursine howler n : HOWLER MONKEY

ursine seal n : FUR SEAL b

ur·sin·ia \,ərˈsinēə\ n [NL, fr. Johann Heinrich Ursinus (Latinization of G Bär) †1667 Ger. theologian + NL -ia] 1 cap : a genus of annual or perennial southern African herbs or subshrubs (family Compositae) used as ornamentals with usu. yellow flowers and fruit with a white enlarged pappus 2 -s : any plant of the genus Ursinia

ur·soid \ˈər,sȯid\ adj [L ursus bear + E -oid] : resembling a bear or that of a bear

ur·sol·ic acid \¦ər¦säl|ik-, -sōl\ n [¹uva-ursi + -ol + -ic] : a crystalline triterpenoid acid $C_{30}H_{48}O_3$ found in various esp. ericaceous plants (as the bearberry)

ur·spra·che \ˈů(ə)r,shprākə\ n -s usu cap [G, fr. ur- primitive, original (fr. OHG ur-, ur out of) + sprache language, fr. OHG sprāhha speech — more at ABEAR, SPEECH] : a parent language; esp : one reconstructed from the evidence of later languages

ur·su·la butterfly \ˈərsələ-\ n, usu cap U [fr. Ursula, feminine name] : a No. American butterfly (Limenitis arthemis astyanax) having purplish black wings with red and blue slight markings

ur·su·line \-lən, -,līn, -,lēn\ n -s usu cap [NL ursulinus, fr. Ursula St. Ursula 3d or 5th cent. A.D. legendary Christian martyr + L -inus -ine] : a member of a teaching order of nuns founded by St. Angela Merici at Brescia, Italy, about 1537

ur·sus \ˈərsəs\ n, cap [NL, fr. L, bear — more at ARCTIC] : a genus (the type of the family Ursidae) of bears held by some authorities to include all recent bears except the sloth bear and restricted by others to the European brown bear and immediately related forms or subdivided in various ways — compare SELENARCTOS, THALARCTOS

urta-juz \¦ůrdə¦jüz\ n pl, usu cap U&J [Kirghiz] : MIDDLE HORDE

ur·ti·ca \ˈərd·əkə\ n [NL, fr. L, nettle; prob. akin to L urere to burn; fr. its sting — more at EMBER] 1 cap : a genus (the type of the family Urticaceae) of widely distributed plants having opposite stipulate leaves with stinging hairs and small greenish tetramerous flowers 2 -s : any plant of the genus Urtica

ur·ti·ca·ce·ae \,ərd·əˈkāsē,ē\ n pl, cap [NL, fr. Urtica, type genus + -aceae] : a family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Urticales) including many with stinging hairs and having small monoecious, dioecious, or polygamous apetalous flowers followed by fruits that are usu. achenes — see STRAWBERRY NETTLE — **ur·ti·ca·ceous** \¦==¦kāshəs\ adj

ur·ti·ca·les \,==ˈkā(,)lēz\ n pl, cap [NL, fr. Urtica + -ales] : an order of dicotyledonous plants usu. including the Urticaceae, Ulmaceae, and Moraceae and being characterized mainly by the free apetalous perianth and one-celled superior ovary

ur·ti·cant \ˈərd·əkənt\ adj [F, fr. ML urticant-, urticans, pres. part. of urticare to sting] : producing itching or stinging : URTICATING, STINGING; esp : producing an itching swelling ⟨a caterpillar with ~ hairs⟩

ur·ti·car·ia \,ərd·əˈka(a)rēə\ n -s [NL, fr. L urtica nettle] : a transient skin eruption characterized by itching red or pale smooth slightly raised patches and caused by irritation (as by food or an inhalant) of the gastrointestinal, pulmonary, or urinary mucous membranes or from contact with an external agent (as a plant, sun, or cold) and found in individuals with a peculiar sensitivity — called also hives; compare DERMOGRAPHIA — **ur·ti·car·i·al** \¦==¦==ēəl\ adj

ur·ti·cate \ˈərd·ə,kāt\ vb -ED/-ING/-S [ML urticatus, past part. of urticare to sting, fr. L urtica nettle] vi : to sting in the manner of a nettle; specif : to produce urticaria ⟨an urticating caterpillar⟩ ~ vt : to afflict with urtication or urticaria : cause nettle rash

ur·ti·ca·tion \,==ˈkāshən\ n -s [ML urtication-, urticatio, fr. urticatus (past part.) + L -ion-, -io -ion] 1 : an itching and stinging sensation (as from contact with nettles) 2 [urtic- (in NL urticaria) + -ation] : wheal formation in urticaria

ur·ti·cose \ˈərd·ə,kōs\ adj [NL urticosus, fr. L urtica nettle + -osus -ose] : abounding with nettles

uru·bu \,ůrə¦bü\ n -s [Sp & Pg urubu, urubú, fr. Tupi urubú] : BLACK VULTURE

uru·cu \,ůrə¦kü\ n -s [Pg, fr. Tupi] : ANNATTO 1

urucu-rana \,ůrəkəˈranə\ n -s [Pg urucurana, fr. Tupi, fr. urucú annatto + rana false] 1 : a tropical So. American timber tree (Hieronyma alchorneoides) of the family Euphorbiaceae 2 : the deep reddish brown hard wood of the urucurana used for construction and cabinet work

uru·cu·ri \ˌůrəkəˈrē\ n -s [Tupi, lit., ouricury tree]

poisonous oily liquid phenolic compound $C_{15}H_{27}C_6H_3(OH)_2$ in the sap of Oriental lacquer trees (Rhus verniciferi and R. succedanea) and present also as one of the principal blistering substances in poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac that hardens and becomes colored by atmospheric oxidation and serves as the chief component of Japanese and Chinese lacquers; 3-pentadeca-trien-yl-pyrocatechol

uru·shi·ye \əˈrüshē,(y)ā\ n -s [Jap] : a Japanese color print in which the dark colors are printed with a lustrous medium commonly considered to be lacquer

uru·tu \,ůrə¦tü\ n -s [Pg, fr. Tupi] : any of several So. American pit vipers; esp : a showy viper (Bothrops alternatus) with a series of dark brown lateral crescents on a cream ground

ur·va \ůrˈvä, ər-\ n -s [Nepali urvá, arvá] : a common mongoose (Herpestes urva) of southeastern Asia having fur like that of the badger in appearance with a white stripe extending from throat to shoulder, the back grizzled black and white, and the feet and chest black

us \(ˌ)əs\ pron, objective case of WE [ME, fr. OE ūs; akin to OHG & Goth uns us, ON oss, L nos, Gk hēmas (Aeolic amme), Skt nas, asmān] 1 : ¹WE 1: a (1) — used as indirect object of a verb ⟨give ~ this day our daily bread —Mt 6:11 (AV)⟩ (2) obs — used as a vague indirect object simply to suggest the concern or involvement of a group including the one speaking or writing ⟨they wounded ~ only one man —London Gazette⟩ b — used as object of a preposition ⟨walking away from ~⟩ ⟨men, women, all of ~, just because we are human —Walter de la Mare⟩ c — used as direct object of a verb ⟨they were visiting ~⟩ d — used in comparisons after than and as when the first term in the comparison is the direct or indirect object of a verb or the object of a preposition ⟨the march tired the other platoon more than ~⟩ ⟨the bank would rather give you a loan than ~⟩ ⟨time has dealt as harshly with them as ~⟩ e — used in absolute or elliptical constructions ⟨who, ~⟩ esp. together with a prepositional phrase, adjective, or participle ⟨it is best not to speak to him, ~ not knowing to what ideology his loyalty might or might not belong —Peggy Bennett⟩ f — used by speakers on all educational levels and by many reputable writers though disapproved by some grammarians in the predicate after forms of be, in comparisons after than and as when the first term in the comparison is the subject of a verb, and in other positions where it is itself neither the subject of a verb nor the object of a verb or preposition ⟨the miraculous generation which is ~ —Arnold Bennett⟩ ⟨you are bigger and stronger than ~ women —K.A.Menninger⟩ ⟨~ and our little problems⟩ g (1) — used chiefly in substandard speech and formerly also by reputable writers as part of the compound subject of a verb or esp. with an immediately following appositive noun as the subject of a verb which it does not immediately precede ⟨our neighbors and ~ don't like that⟩ ⟨~ kids were always given a swallow —Walter Karig⟩ (2) chiefly dial — used as the subject of a verb from which it is not separated by other words ⟨~ lived in a two-story house —Ralph Ellison⟩ h — used like the adjective our with a gerund by speakers and writers on all educational levels though disapproved by some grammarians ⟨she approved of ~ getting summer jobs⟩ 2 : OURSELVES, OURSELF — used reflexively as indirect object of a verb ⟨we built ~ a shack by the lake⟩, object of a preposition ⟨we'll take you with ~⟩, or direct object of a verb ⟨now we will divest ~ . . . of rule, interest of territory, cares of state —Shak.⟩ 3 a : ¹ME 1 — used by kings and other sovereigns and by editors and other writers when we is used instead of I ⟨what touches ~ ourself shall be last served —Shak.⟩; compare ¹WE 2 b : ¹ME 1 — used in ordinary situations by a speaker of any kind in reference to himself ⟨give ~ a goodnight kiss — Richard Llewellyn⟩ 4 : our ship ⟨about to board ~⟩

US abbr 1 often not cap [L ubi supra] where above mentioned 2 undersecretary 3 united service 4 unserviceable 5 often not cap [L ut supra] as above

u's or **us** pl of U

us·abil·i·ty \,yüzəˈbiləd·ē, -lətē, -i\ n : the quality or state of being usable

us·able also **use·able** \ˈyüzəbəl\ adj [ME, fr. MF usable, fr. user to use + -able] 1 : that can be used ⟨a small lake comprises approximately 20 acres, leaving 140 acres ~ for burial purposes —U.S.Code⟩ 2 : that is convenient and practicable for use ⟨the short story, as a ~ form of art, will nevertheless survive —G.H.Genzmer⟩ — **us·able·ness** n -ES — **us·ably** \-blē, -li\ adv

us·age \ˈyüsij, |ēj also -üz\ n -s [ME, fr. OF, fr. user to use + -age] 1 : habitual or customary practice or use: a (1) : the prevailing mode of procedure (as of a craft, business, liturgical tradition) : a principle or method of action or body of these commonly followed within a group ⟨these principles and rules grew up entirely on the basis of ~ (sometimes reenforced by judicial decision), and were never enacted by Parliament — F.A.Ogg & Harold Zink⟩ ⟨the chapel services follow the ~ of the Episcopal church —Bard College Bull.⟩ (2) : a uniform certain reasonable practice not contrary to law which exists in a particular locality or among those engaged in a particular occupation or business and by which those entering into consensual transactions are bound either by express assent or by implied acquiescence on the basis of presumed familiarity — compare CUSTOM, PRESCRIPTION b : the habitual practice of a person : usual behavior : HABIT ⟨propping oneself on one's elbows to drink a cup of tea . . . is still an ill-bred ~ —Agnes M. Miall⟩ c : the way in which words and phrases are actually used (as in a particular form or sense) generally or among a community or group of persons : customary use of language ⟨like all grammarians, he professed to base his work on actual ~; in fact, however, he . . . gave his approval only to such constructions as met his rigid notions of logic and propriety —G.H.Genzmer⟩ ⟨instruct pupils in the rules of good ~⟩ 2 a : the action, amount, or mode of using : USE ⟨the corners somewhat smashed and broken as by long, rough ~ —R.L.Stevenson⟩ ⟨steadily increasing ~ of the nation's highways —J.C.Nelson⟩ ⟨freshmen students are given a brief period of instruction in library ~ —Bull. of Meharry Med. Coll.⟩ b : manner of conduct toward a person : TREATMENT ⟨complained of ill ~ at the hands of his jailors — threats, scanty food, beatings⟩ 3 : UTILITY, ADVANTAGE ⟨we can fell trees and put them to our ~ —George Moore⟩ syn see FORM, HABIT

us·ag·er \ˈyüzijə(r)\ n -s usu cap [usage + -er] : a member of

u. s. army golden yellow n, usu cap U&S&A : a vivid yellow

u. s. army green n, usu cap U&S&A : a dark yellowish green

u. s. army light blue n, usu cap U&S&A : a moderate greenish blue to grayish blue

u. s. army maroon n, usu cap U&S&A : a dark grayish red

u. s. army mosstone n, usu cap U&S&A : a moderate yellow green

u. s. army old gold n, usu cap U&S&A : a moderate yellow

u. s. army orange n, usu cap U&S&A : a vivid reddish orange that is redder and paler than international orange, redder and darker than chrome orange, and redder and duller than golden poppy

u. s. army pansy n, usu cap U&S&A : a strong violet

u. s. army scarlet n, usu cap U&S&A : a strong red

u. s. army silver gray n, usu cap U&S&A : a medium slightly yellowish gray

u. s. army sky blue n, usu cap U&S&A : a dark blue

u. s. army ultramarine blue n, usu cap U&S&A : a vivid blue to purplish blue

u. s. army white n, usu cap U&S&A : a yellowish gray to yellowish white

u. s. army yellow n, usu cap U&S&A : a strong orange yellow that is redder and deeper than Spanish yellow, bright maize, or nasturtium yellow (sense 2)

usbek or **usbeg** cap, var of UZBEK

USC abbr under separate cover

¹use \ˈyüs\ n -s [ME us, use, fr. OF us, fr. L usus use, employment, custom, fr. usus, past part. of uti to use, employ] 1 a : the act or practice of using something : EMPLOYMENT ⟨a ~ of his public post to secure a favor for a friend⟩ ⟨become familiar with algebra through the ~ of a good text⟩ ⟨an increase in the ~ of intoxicating liquors⟩ ⟨the ~ of subsidies to hold food prices down —Current Biog.⟩ : APPLICATION ⟨knowledge . . . to be valuable must be ready for ~ —C.H.Grandgent⟩ b : the fact or state of being used ⟨a lamp in daily ~ for over 50 years⟩ ⟨put the new broom to ~⟩ ⟨expressions out of ~ except in dialect⟩ ⟨when fountain pens first came into ~⟩ c : continued or repeated exercise or employment ⟨worn out through long ~⟩ d : a method or manner of using something ⟨the water in the font, having once been consecrated, tempted folk to superstitious ~s —G.G.Coulton⟩ ⟨gain proficiency in the ~ of the typewriter⟩ 2 a (1) : habitual or customary practice : accustomed or usual procedure (2) : an individual habit or group custom ⟨it had been a family ~ . . . to make a point of saving for him anything which he might possibly eat —Mary Austin⟩ b : a liturgical form or observance ⟨ferial ~⟩ ⟨festal ~⟩; esp : a liturgy having modifications peculiar to a local church or diocese (as in England before the Reformation) or a religious order ⟨the celebration of Mass in those religious orders . . . whose ~ differs from the standard Roman rite —advt⟩ ⟨from henceforth all the whole realm shall have but one ~ —Bk. of Com. Prayer⟩ c obs : common occurrence : ordinary experience ⟨these things are beyond all ~ —Shak.⟩ 3 a : the privilege or benefit of using something ⟨offered him the ~ of his pen for signing⟩ ⟨had the ~ of the usual class time for study⟩ ⟨nor shall private property be taken for public ~ without just compensation —U.S.Constitution⟩ ⟨the Lord bless this food to our ~, and us to His service —Bk. of Com. Worship⟩ b : the ability or power to use something (as a limb or faculty) ⟨regained the ~ of his arm⟩ ⟨still has the ~ of his speech⟩ c : the legal enjoyment of property that consists in its employment, occupation, exercise, or practice ⟨~ of the automobile is covered by insurance⟩ d : a personal servitude under Roman and civil law consisting in a jus utendi as distinguished from the usufruct 4 a : a particular service or end : PURPOSE, OBJECT, FUNCTION ⟨put his learning to a good ~⟩ ⟨the river waters were dammed for power ~ —Amer. Guide Series: Mich.⟩ ⟨develop the industrial ~s of atomic energy⟩ b (1) : the quality of being suitable for employment : capability of filling a need or promoting an advantage : USEFULNESS, UTILITY ⟨being ready first was of little ~, since you were then called on to button the others —Natacha Stewart⟩ ⟨old clothes that might be of some ~ to refugees⟩ (2) : something that fills a need or gives a benefit or advantage — used predicatively ⟨the thing that any artist must have to go on: the feeling . . . that he's some ~ in the world —Deems Taylor⟩ ⟨small ~ to argue if he's already made up his mind⟩ esp. in negative constructions ⟨it is no ~ reading this article any further until you have settled this first point for yourself —J.B.Nettleship⟩ c : the occasion or need to employ : NECESSITY, DEMAND ⟨took only what he had ~ for⟩ ⟨found little ~ for his rifle⟩ 5 a : the benefit in law of one or more persons; specif : the benefit of or the profit arising from lands and tenements to which legal title is held by a person in whom a trust or confidence is reposed that another person should take and enjoy — compare CESTUI QUE USE b : a legal arrangement that is a right in equity by which such benefits and profits are established in one other than the legal possessor of the property — compare TRUST 6 chiefly dial : money paid for the use of a loan : INTEREST 7 : a part of a sermon in which a doctrine is applied to life : practical application ⟨the discourse . . . was divided into fifteen heads, each of which was garnished with seven ~s of application —Sir Walter Scott⟩ 8 : a rough block of iron or steel suitable for working up into small forgings or for welding in making large ones 9 : a favorable attitude toward a person or thing as having worth or use : ESTEEM, LIKING — used with for in negative constructions ⟨had no ~ for most sales managers —Time⟩ ⟨had very little ~ for the music of most of his contemporaries —Deems Taylor⟩

syn SERVICE, ADVANTAGE, PROFIT, ACCOUNT, AVAIL, and USE have in common a sense of a useful or valuable end, result, or purpose. USE stresses the practicality of the end, result, or purpose for which something is employed ⟨a tool with many uses⟩ ⟨put a gift of money to good use in paying off debts⟩ SERVICE is used more frequently of persons or animals or their work or activities than of inanimate things; in relation to persons it usu. suggests self-abnegation ⟨a man of great service to the community⟩ ⟨put a horse to good service in hauling logs⟩ ADVANTAGE puts stress upon improvement of one's position or enhancement of something one considers of value, esp. personal value ⟨gain the advantage of a steady income⟩ ⟨offer valuable educational advantages —Amer. Guide Series: Minn.⟩ ⟨find some advantage in even the worst circumstances⟩ PROFIT is more particular in usu. implying reward, often the rewarding

ur·si·dae \-sə,dē\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Ursus*, type genus + *-idae*] **:** a family of large powerful plantigrade carnivores including the bears and extinct related forms

ur·si·form \-sə,fȯrm\ *adj* [L *ursus* bear + E *-iform*] **:** having the shape of a bear

ur·si·gram \-sə,gram\ *n* [ISV *ursi-* (fr. F *U*nion *R*adiophonique *S*cientifique *I*nternationale, organization which inaugurated the broadcast in 1930) + *-gram*] **:** a message broadcast by radio or otherwise giving scientific data (as on terrestrial magnetism, radio transmission, or sunspots)

ur·sine \ˈər,sīn, -,sēn, -sᵊn, -,sin\ *adj* [L *ursinus*, fr. *ursus* bear + *-inus* -ine — more at ARCTIC] **1 :** of, relating to, or characteristic of a bear or the Ursidae **2 :** resembling a bear or that of a bear ⟨the ~ indignation that set him on the path toward his final intellectual disaster —*Time*⟩

ursine baboon *n* **:** CHACMA

ursine dasyure *n* **:** TASMANIAN DEVIL

ursine howler *n* **:** HOWLER MONKEY

ursine seal *n* **:** FUR SEAL b

ur·sin·ia \,ər'sinēə\ *n* [NL, fr. Johann Heinrich *Ursinus* (Latinization of G *Bär*) †1667 Ger. theologian + NL *-ia*] **1** *cap* **:** a genus of annual or perennial southern African herbs or subshrubs (family Compositae) used as ornamentals with usu. yellow flowers and fruit with a white enlarged pappus **2** *-s* **:** any plant of the genus *Ursinia*

ur·soid \ˈər,sȯid\ *adj* [L *ursus* bear + E *-oid*] **:** resembling a bear or that of a bear

ur·so·lic acid \ˈər¦säl|ik-, -sōl\ *n* [ˈuva-*ursi* + *-ol* + *-ic*] **:** a crystalline triterpenoid acid $C_{30}H_{48}O_3$ found in various esp. ericaceous plants (as the bearberry)

ur·spra·che \ˈü(ə)r,shprä̈kə\ *n -s usu cap* [G, fr. *ur-* primitive, original (fr. OHG *ur-*, *ur* out of) + *sprache* language, fr. OHG *sprāhha* speech — more at ABEAR, SPEECH] **:** a parent language; *esp* **:** one reconstructed from the evidence of later languages

ur·su·la butterfly \¦ərsələ-\ *n, usu cap U* [fr. *Ursula*, feminine name] **:** a No. American butterfly (*Limenitis arthemis astyanax*) having purplish black wings with red and blue slight markings

ur·su·line \-lən, -,līn, -,lēn\ *n -s usu cap* [NL *ursulinus*, fr. *Ursula* St. Ursula 3d or 5th cent. A.D. legendary Christian martyr + L *-inus* -ine] **:** a member of a teaching order of nuns founded by St. Angela Merici at Brescia, Italy, about 1537

ur·sus \ˈərsəs\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. L, bear — more at ARCTIC] **:** a genus (the type of the family Ursidae) of bears held by some authorities to include all recent bears except the sloth bear and restricted by others to the European brown bear and immediately related forms or subdivided in various ways — compare SELENARCTOS, THALARCTOS

urta-juz \¦ürdə¦jüz\ *n pl, usu cap U&J* [Kirghiz] **:** MIDDLE HORDE

ur·ti·ca \ˈərd·ə̇kə\ *n* [NL, fr. L, nettle; prob. akin to L *urere* to burn; fr. its sting — more at EMBER] **1** *cap* **:** a genus (the type of the family Urticaceae) of widely distributed plants having opposite stipulate leaves with stinging hairs and small greenish tetramerous flowers **2** *-s* **:** any plant of the genus *Urtica*

ur·ti·ca·ce·ae \,ərd·əˈkāsē,ē\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Urtica*, type genus + *-aceae*] **:** a family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order Urticales) including many with stinging hairs and having small monoecious, dioecious, or polygamous apetalous flowers followed by fruits that are usu. achenes — see STRAWBERRY NETTLE — **ur·ti·ca·ceous** \¦==¦kāshəs\ *adj*

ur·ti·ca·les \,==ˈkā(,)lēz\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Urtica* + *-ales*] **:** an order of dicotyledonous plants usu. including the Urticaceae, Ulmaceae, and Moraceae and being characterized mainly by the free apetalous perianth and one-celled superior ovary

ur·ti·cant \ˈərd·ə̇kənt\ *adj* [F, fr. ML *urticant-, urticans*, pres. part. of *urticare* to sting] **:** producing itching or stinging **:** URTICATING, STINGING; *esp* **:** producing an itching swelling ⟨a caterpillar with ~ hairs⟩

ur·ti·car·ia \,ərd·əˈka(a)rēə\ *n -s* [NL, fr. L *urtica* nettle] **:** a transient skin eruption characterized by itching red or pale smooth slightly raised patches and caused by irritation (as by food or an inhalant) of the gastrointestinal, pulmonary, or urinary mucous membranes or from contact with an external agent (as a plant, sun, or cold) and found in individuals with a peculiar sensitivity — called also *hives*; compare DERMOGRAPHIA — **ur·ti·car·i·al** \¦==¦==əl\ *adj*

ur·ti·cate \ˈərd·ə,kāt\ *vb -ED/-ING/-S* [ML *urticatus*, past part. of *urticare* to sting, fr. L *urtica* nettle] *vi* **:** to sting in the manner of a nettle; *specif* **:** to produce urticaria ⟨an *urticating* caterpillar⟩ ~ *vt* **:** to afflict with urtication or urticaria **:** cause nettle rash

ur·ti·ca·tion \,==ˈkāshən\ *n -s* [ML *urtication-, urticatio*, fr. *urticatus* (past part.) + L *-ion-, -io* -ion] **1 :** an itching and stinging sensation (as from contact with nettles) **2** [*urtic-* (in NL *urticaria*) + *-ation*] **:** wheal formation in urticaria

ur·ti·cose \ˈərd·ə,kōs\ *adj* [NL *urticosus*, fr. L *urtica* nettle + *-osus* -ose] **:** abounding with nettles

uru·bu \¦ürə¦bü\ *n -s* [Sp & Pg *urubu, urubú*, fr. Tupi *urubú*] **:** BLACK VULTURE

uru·cú \¦ürə¦kü\ *n -s* [Pg, fr. Tupi] **:** ANNATTO 1

urucu-rana \,ürəkəˈranə\ *n -s* [Pg *urucurana*, fr. Tupi, fr. *urucú* annatto + *rana* false] **1 :** a tropical So. American timber tree (*Hieronyma alchorneoides*) of the family Euphorbiaceae **2 :** the deep reddish brown hard wood of the urucurana used for construction and cabinet work

uru·cu·ri iba \¦ürəkə,rēˈēbə\ *n -s* [Tupi, lit., ouricury tree] **:** OURICURY 1

uru·guay \ˈürə,gwī, ˈyürə,gwā *also* ˈyürə,gwī *sometimes* ˈürə,gwā\ *adj, usu cap* [fr. *Uruguay*, country in So. America] **:** of or from Uruguay **:** of the kind or style prevalent in Uruguay **:** URUGUAYAN

¹uru·guay·an \¦==¦gwīən, -¦gwāən\ *adj, usu cap* [Sp *uruguayano*, adj. & n., fr. *Uruguay*, country in So. America + Sp *-ano* -an] **:** of or relating to Uruguay or its inhabitants

²uruguayan \"\ *n -s cap* [Sp *uruguayano*] **:** a native or inhabitant of Uruguay

uruguay potato *n, usu cap U* **1 :** a So. American plant (*Solanum commersonii*) **2 :** the tuber of the Uruguay potato resembling the common potato

uruk \ˈürək\ *adj, usu cap* [fr. *Uruk* (Erech), ancient Sumerian city on the Euphrates in Babylonia (now *Warka*, locality in southeastern Iraq), site of the culture's remains] **:** of or relating to a Sumerian early Bronze Age culture characterized by temples of stone, sculpture in the round, writing on clay, engraved cylinder seals, and plain red or gray pottery often having a polished surface

urun·day \¦ürən¦dī\ *n -s* [Sp, fr. Guarani *urundai*] **:** any of several timber trees (as *A. urundeuva*) of the genus *Astronium* (family Anacardiaceae) of southern So. America that have hard fine wood used for a variety of purposes

urus \ˈyürəs\ *n -ES* [L, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *ūrohso* urus — more at AUROCHS] **:** an extinct large longhorned wild ox (*Bos primigenius*) of the German forests believed to be a wild ancestor of domestic cattle

-u·rus \ˈ(y)ürəs, ˈ(y)ür-\ *n comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *oura* — more at -UROUS] **:** tail — in generic names ⟨Brachy*urus*⟩ ⟨Dasy*urus*⟩ ⟨Saur*urus*⟩

uru·shi \əˈrüshē\ *n -s* [Jap] **:** LACQUER

uru·shic acid \əˈrüshik-\ *or* **uru·shin·ic acid** \¦ürə,shinik-\ *n* [*urushic* ISV *urushi* (fr. Jap) + *-ic*; *urushinic* fr. *urushi* + *-in* + *-ic*] **:** URUSHIOL

uru·shi·ol \əˈrüshē,ȯl, -ē,ōl\ *n -s* [ISV *urushi* + *-ol*] **:** a

ur·va \ˈürˈvä, ər-\ *n -s* [Nepali *urvā, arvā*] **:** a common mongoose (*Herpestes urva*) of southeastern Asia having fur like that of the badger in appearance with a white stripe extending from throat to shoulder, the back grizzled black and white, and the feet and chest black

us \(ˈ)əs\ *pron, objective case of* WE [ME, fr. OE *ūs*; akin to OHG & Goth *uns* us, ON *oss*, L *nos*, Gk *hēmas* (Aeolic *amme*), Skt *nas, asmān*] **1 :** ¹WE 1: **a** (1) — used as indirect object of a verb ⟨give ~ this day our daily bread —Mt 6:11 (AV)⟩ (2) *obs* — used as a vague indirect object simply to suggest the concern or involvement of a group including the one speaking or writing ⟨they wounded ~ only one man —*London Gazette*⟩ **b** — used as object of a preposition ⟨walking away from ~⟩ ⟨men, women, all of ~, just because we are human —Walter de la Mare⟩ **c** — used as direct object of a verb ⟨they were visiting ~⟩ **d** — used in comparisons after *than* and *as* when the first term in the comparison is the direct or indirect object of a verb or the object of a preposition ⟨the march tired the other platoon more than ~⟩ ⟨the bank would rather give you a loan than ~⟩ ⟨time has dealt as harshly with them as ~⟩ **e** — used in absolute or elliptical constructions ⟨who, ~⟩ esp. together with a prepositional phrase, adjective, or participle ⟨it is best not to speak to him, ~ not knowing to what ideology his loyalty might or might not belong —Peggy Bennett⟩ **f** — used by speakers on all educational levels and by many reputable writers though disapproved by some grammarians in the predicate after forms of *be*, in comparisons after *than* and *as* when the first term in the comparison is the subject of a verb, and in other positions where it is itself neither the subject of a verb nor the object of a verb or preposition ⟨the miraculous generation which is ~ —Arnold Bennett⟩ ⟨you are bigger and stronger than ~ women —K.A.Menninger⟩ ⟨~ and our little problems⟩ **g** (1) — used chiefly in substandard speech and formerly also by reputable writers as part of the compound subject of a verb or esp. with an immediately following appositive noun as the subject of a verb which it does not immediately precede ⟨our neighbors and ~ don't like that⟩ ⟨~ kids were always given a swallow —Walter Karig⟩ (2) *chiefly dial* — used as the subject of a verb from which it is not separated by other words ⟨~ lived in a two-story house —Ralph Ellison⟩ **h** — used like the adjective *our* with a gerund by speakers and writers on all educational levels though disapproved by some grammarians ⟨she approved of ~ getting summer jobs⟩ **2 :** OURSELVES, OURSELF — used reflexively as indirect object of a verb ⟨we built ~ a shack by the lake⟩, object of a preposition ⟨we'll take you with ~⟩, or direct object of a verb ⟨now we will divest ~ . . . of rule, interest of territory, cares of state —Shak.⟩ **3 a :** ¹ME 1 — used by kings and other sovereigns and by editors and other writers when *we* is used instead of *I* ⟨what touches ~ ourself shall be last served —Shak.⟩; compare ¹WE 2 **b :** ¹ME 1 — used in ordinary situations by a speaker of any kind in reference to himself ⟨give ~ a goodnight kiss —Richard Llewellyn⟩ **4 :** our ship ⟨about to board ~⟩

US *abbr* **1** *often not cap* [L *ubi supra*] where above mentioned **2** undersecretary **3** united service **4** unserviceable **5** *often not cap* [L *ut supra*] as above

u's *or* **us** *pl of* U

us·abil·i·ty \,yüzəˈbiləd·ē, -lətē, -i\ *n* **:** the quality or state of being usable

us·able *also* **use·able** \ˈyüzəbəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *usable*, fr. *user* to use + *-able*] **1 :** that can be used ⟨a small lake comprises approximately 20 acres, leaving 140 acres ~ for burial purposes —*U.S.Code*⟩ **2 :** that is convenient and practicable for use ⟨the short story, as a ~ form of art, will nevertheless survive —G.H.Genzmer⟩ — **us·able·ness** *n -ES* — **us·ably** \-blē, -li\ *adv*

us·age \ˈyüs|ij, |ēj *also* -üz\ *n -s* [ME, fr. OF, fr. *user* to use + *-age*] **1 :** habitual or customary practice or use: **a** (1) **:** the prevailing mode of procedure (as of a craft, business, liturgical tradition) **:** a principle or method of action or body of these commonly followed within a group ⟨these principles and rules grew up entirely on the basis of ~ (sometimes reenforced by judicial decision), and were never enacted by Parliament —F.A.Ogg & Harold Zink⟩ ⟨the chapel services follow the ~ of the Episcopal church —*Bard College Bull.*⟩ (2) **:** a uniform certain reasonable practice not contrary to law which exists in a particular locality or among those engaged in a particular occupation or business and by which those entering into consensual transactions are bound either by express assent or by implied acquiescence on the basis of presumed familiarity — compare CUSTOM, PRESCRIPTION **b :** the habitual practice of a person **:** usual behavior **:** HABIT ⟨propping oneself on one's elbows to drink a cup of tea . . . is still an ill-bred ~ —Agnes M. Miall⟩ **c :** the way in which words and phrases are actually used (as in a particular form or sense) generally or among a community or group of persons **:** customary use of language ⟨like all grammarians, he professed to base his work on actual ~; in fact, however, he . . . gave his approval only to such constructions as met his rigid notions of logic and propriety —G.H.Genzmer⟩ ⟨instruct pupils in the rules of good ~⟩ **2 a :** the action, amount, or mode of using **:** USE ⟨the corners somewhat smashed and broken as by long, rough ~ —R.L.Stevenson⟩ ⟨steadily increasing ~ of the nation's highways —J.C.Nelson⟩ ⟨freshmen students are given a brief period of instruction in library ~ —*Bull. of Meharry Med. Coll.*⟩ **b :** manner of conduct toward a person **:** TREATMENT ⟨complained of ill ~ at the hands of his jailors — threats, scanty food, beatings⟩ **3 :** UTILITY, ADVANTAGE ⟨we can fell trees and put them to our ~ —George Moore⟩ **syn** see FORM, HABIT

us·ag·er \ˈyüzijə(r)\ *n -s usu cap* [*usage* + *-er*] **:** a member of a party of nonjurors in the Church of England and Scottish Episcopal Church accepting the ritual usages of a Communion service published in 1718 including dilution of the Eucharistic wine, a prayer for the descent of the Holy Spirit on the consecrated elements, an oblatory prayer, and prayers for the dead

usam·ba·ra violet \¦üsəm¦bärə-\ *n, usu cap U* [fr. *Usambara*, district of northeast Tanganyika Territory, Africa] **:** AFRICAN VIOLET

us·ance \ˈyüzᵊn(t)s\ *n -s* [ME *usaunce*, fr. ML *usantia*, fr. *usant-, usans* (pres. part. of *usare* to use) + L *-ia* -y] **1 :** USAGE 1a,1b **2 :** the action of using or fact of being used **:** USE **3 a** *obs* **:** USURY ⟨many a time . . . you have rated me about my monies and my ~s —Shak.⟩ **b :** INTEREST ⟨make an investment of any spare monies as may render some ~ —Lord Byron⟩ **4 :** the time allowed exclusive of grace for the payment of a bill of exchange or note as fixed by custom or by law

usar \ˈü,sär\ *n -s* [Hindi *ūsar*, fr. Skt *ūṣara*, fr. *ūṣara* containing salt] **:** REH

usara root *var of* UZARA ROOT

usar grass *n* **:** an East Indian perennial grass (*Sporobolus orientalis*) useful for forage in alkali or saline situations

u. s. army black \ˈyüˈes-\ *n, usu cap U&S&A* **:** a nearly neutral very slightly bluish black

u. s. army brick red *n, usu cap U&S&A* **:** a dark red

u. s. army brown *n, usu cap U&S&A* **:** a moderate brown

u. s. army buff *n, usu cap U&S&A* **:** a light yellowish brown

u. s. army cobalt blue *n, usu cap U&S&A* **:** a dark blue that is redder and stronger than U.S. Army sky blue

u. s. army color *n, usu cap U&S&A* **:** a color standardized for the United States Army by the Textile Color Card Association of the U.S. and calibrated by measurements in the National Bureau of Standards

u. s. army crimson *n, usu cap U&S&A* **:** a deep purplish red

u. s. army dark blue *n, usu cap U&S&A* **:** a slightly bluish black

u. s. army golden orange *n, usu cap U&S&A* **:** a strong orange

u. s. army scarlet *n, usu cap U&S&A* **:** a strong red

u. s. army silver gray *n, usu cap U&S&A* **:** a medium slightly yellowish gray

u. s. army sky blue *n, usu cap U&S&A* **:** a dark blue

u. s. army ultramarine blue *n, usu cap U&S&A* **:** a vivid blue to purplish blue

u. s. army white *n, usu cap U&S&A* **:** a yellowish gray to yellowish white

u. s. army yellow *n, usu cap U&S&A* **:** a strong orange yellow that is redder and deeper than Spanish yellow, bright maize, or nasturtium yellow (sense 2)

usbek *or* **usbeg** *cap, var of* UZBEK

USC *abbr* under separate cover

¹use \ˈyüs\ *n -s* [ME *us*, use, fr. OF *us*, fr. L *usus* use, employment, custom, fr. *usus*, past part. of *uti* to use, employ] **1 a :** the act or practice of using something **:** EMPLOYMENT ⟨a ~ of his public post to secure a favor for a friend⟩ ⟨become familiar with algebra through the ~ of a good text⟩ ⟨an increase in the ~ of intoxicating liquors⟩ ⟨the ~ of subsidies to hold food prices down —*Current Biog.*⟩ **:** APPLICATION ⟨knowledge . . . to be valuable must be ready for ~ —C.H.Grandgent⟩ **b :** the fact or state of being used ⟨a lamp in daily ~ for over 50 years⟩ ⟨put the new broom to ~⟩ ⟨expressions out of ~ except in dialect⟩ ⟨when fountain pens first came into ~⟩ **c :** continued or repeated exercise or employment ⟨worn out through long ~⟩ **d :** a method or manner of using something ⟨the water in the font, having once been consecrated, tempted folk to superstitious ~s —G.G.Coulton⟩ ⟨gain proficiency in the ~ of the typewriter⟩ **2 a** (1) **:** habitual or customary practice **:** accustomed or usual procedure (2) **:** an individual habit or group custom ⟨it had been a family ~ . . . to make a point of saving for him anything which he might possibly eat —Mary Austin⟩ **b :** a liturgical form or observance ⟨ferial ~⟩ ⟨festal ~⟩; *esp* **:** a liturgy having modifications peculiar to a local church or diocese (as in England before the Reformation) or a religious order ⟨the celebration of Mass in those religious orders . . . whose ~ differs from the standard Roman rite —*advt*⟩ ⟨from henceforth all the whole realm shall have but one ~ —*Bk. of Com. Prayer*⟩ **c** *obs* **:** common occurrence **:** ordinary experience ⟨these things are beyond all ~ —Shak.⟩ **3 a :** the privilege or benefit of using something ⟨offered him the ~ of his pen for signing⟩ ⟨had the ~ of the usual class time for study⟩ ⟨nor shall private property be taken for public ~ without just compensation —*U.S.Constitution*⟩ ⟨the Lord bless this food to our ~, and us to His service —*Bk. of Com. Worship*⟩ **b :** the ability or power to use something (as a limb or faculty) ⟨regained the ~ of his arm⟩ ⟨still has the ~ of his speech⟩ **c :** the legal enjoyment of property that consists in its employment, occupation, exercise, or practice ⟨~ of the automobile is covered by insurance⟩ **d :** a personal servitude under Roman and civil law consisting in a jus utendi as distinguished from the usufruct **4 a :** a particular service or end **:** PURPOSE, OBJECT, FUNCTION ⟨put his learning to a good ~⟩ ⟨the river waters were dammed for power ~ —*Amer. Guide Series: Mich.*⟩ ⟨develop the industrial ~s of atomic energy⟩ **b** (1) **:** the quality of being suitable for employment **:** capability of filling a need or promoting an advantage **:** USEFULNESS, UTILITY ⟨being ready first was of little ~, since you were then called on to button the others —Natacha Stewart⟩ ⟨old clothes that might be of some ~ to refugees⟩ (2) **:** something that fills a need or gives a benefit or advantage — used predicatively ⟨the thing that any artist must have to go on: the feeling . . . that he's some ~ in the world —Deems Taylor⟩ ⟨small ~ to argue if he's already made up his mind⟩ esp. in negative constructions ⟨it is no ~ reading this article any further until you have settled this first point for yourself —J.B.Nettleship⟩ **c :** the occasion or need to employ **:** NECESSITY, DEMAND ⟨took only what he had ~ for⟩ ⟨found little ~ for his rifle⟩ **5 a :** the benefit in law of one or more persons; *specif* **:** the benefit of or the profit arising from lands and tenements to which legal title is held by a person in whom a trust or confidence is reposed that another person should take and enjoy — compare CESTUI QUE USE **b :** a legal arrangement that is a right in equity by which such benefits and profits are established in one other than the legal possessor of the property — compare TRUST **6** *chiefly dial* **:** money paid for the use of a loan **:** INTEREST **7 :** a part of a sermon in which a doctrine is applied to life **:** practical application ⟨the discourse . . . was divided into fifteen heads, each of which was garnished with seven ~s of application —Sir Walter Scott⟩ **8 :** a rough block of iron or steel suitable for working up into small forgings or for welding in making large ones **9 :** a favorable attitude toward a person or thing as having worth or use **:** ESTEEM, LIKING — used with *for* in negative constructions ⟨had no ~ for most sales managers —*Time*⟩ ⟨had very little ~ for the music of most of his contemporaries —Deems Taylor⟩

syn SERVICE, ADVANTAGE, PROFIT, ACCOUNT, AVAIL, and USE have in common a sense of a useful or valuable end, result, or purpose. USE stresses the practicality of the end, result, or purpose for which something is employed ⟨a tool with many *uses*⟩ ⟨put a gift of money to good *use* in paying off debts⟩ SERVICE is used more frequently of persons or animals or their work or activities than of inanimate things; in relation to persons it usu. suggests self-abnegation ⟨a man of great *service* to the community⟩ ⟨put a horse to good *service* in hauling logs⟩ ADVANTAGE puts stress upon improvement of one's position or enhancement of something one considers of value, esp. personal value ⟨gain the *advantage* of a steady income⟩ ⟨offer valuable educational *advantages* —*Amer. Guide Series: Minn.*⟩ ⟨find some *advantage* in even the worst circumstances⟩ PROFIT is more particular in usu. implying reward, often the rewarding character of what is attained but commonly pecuniary gain ⟨whether or not they found the sources of the gold they were seeking, they certainly drew other *profits* from their venture —*Brit. Bk. News*⟩ ⟨pursue graduate studies with *profit* —*Official Register of Harvard Univ.*⟩ ⟨coal and steel interests were merging with mutual *profit* —*Amer. Guide Series: Pa.*⟩ ACCOUNT usu. suggests a calculated value; it occurs commonly in fixed phrases ⟨turn every talent to good *account*⟩ ⟨consider a small loss of no *account* in the long run⟩ AVAIL strongly suggests effectualness or effectiveness, occurring usu. in idiomatic phrases mostly in the negative ⟨medicine that is of no *avail* in curing a given disease⟩ ⟨of what *avail* is it to spend time dreaming⟩ **syn** see in addition HABIT

— **in use** *or* **into use :** in heat ⟨conception can only occur at the precise time when the mare is fully *in use* —Henry Wynmalen⟩

²use \ˈyüz, *in vi sense 1* ¦yüs *sometimes* ¦yüz\ *vb* **used** \ˈyüzd, *in vi sense 1* ¦yüst (¦yüs *when "to" follows immediately*) *sometimes* ¦yüz(d)\ **used; using; uses** [ME *usen*, fr. OF *user*, fr. ML *usare*, fr. L *usus*, past part. of *uti* to use, employ, enjoy; akin to Oscan *úittiuf* uses (acc. pl.)] *vt* **1 a** *archaic* **:** to observe or follow as a custom ⟨the like custom is *used* throughout the dominions —Samuel Purchas⟩ ⟨it was in old times *used* . . . for men to shave themselves —Richard Montagu⟩ **b** *archaic* **:** to follow or practice regularly as a mode of life or action ⟨then let them ~ the office of a deacon —1 Tim. 3:10 (AV)⟩ **c :** to make familiar by repeated or continued practice or experience **:** ACCUSTOM, HABITUATE, INURE ⟨spoke near the sea in storms . . . to ~ himself to speak aloud —Earl of Chesterfield⟩ **d** *chiefly dial* **:** to resort to regularly **:** FREQUENT ⟨it ~s more the low sandy inland parts than the plovers —Hans Sloane⟩ **2 :** to put into action or service **:** have recourse to or enjoyment of **:** EMPLOY ⟨the pronunciations that people from different parts of the country ~⟩ ⟨wondered whether he would ever actually ~ the tie she had given him⟩ **:** EXERCISE ⟨examiners will ~ judgment and discretion in applying the exercise test —H.G.

Armstrong⟩ ⟨~ his political influence to get the job⟩: as **a** : to speak or write in (a language) ⟨they speak little Welsh — only forty or so in a thousand ~ the tongue —Wilfrid Goatman⟩ **b** : to consume or take (as liquor or drugs) regularly ⟨does not give scholarships to students who ~ tobacco⟩ ⟨do you ~ sugar in your coffee⟩ **c** *archaic* : to have sexual relations with ⟨. . . did carnally know and ~ his wife —Francis Hackett⟩ **d** *archaic* : to practice or exercise upon or toward others ⟨I guess by the . . . waspish action which she did ~ —Shak.⟩ ⟨with their tongues they have *used* deceit —Rom 3:13 (AV)⟩ **3** : to carry out a purpose or action by means of : make instrumental to an end or process : apply to advantage : turn to account : UTILIZE ⟨carried air mail *using* two small single-engined planes and five employees —*Current Biog.*⟩ ⟨some of the best tests . . . can be *used* only by professional psychologists —Bruce Payne⟩: as **a** : to spend (time) in some occupation, interest, or activity : PASS ⟨they ~ 30 days in traveling . . . about 1,000 miles —F.C.Lincoln⟩ ⟨stop by the way . . . to chase a rabbit, or merely to ~ time —Joyce Cary⟩ **b** : to make an involuntary or concealed means to one's own ends ⟨he is being *used* and manipulated by the knowing men around him —T.R.Ybarra⟩ ⟨juries . . . may be *used* to suppress writings in opposition to the government —Zechariah Chafee⟩ **c** : to employ a word, phrase, or sentence to refer ⟨to say "*life* is a short word" is to mention the word *life* . . . but to say "Life is short" is to ~ it —R.G.F.Robinson⟩ **4** : to expend or consume by putting to use ⟨percent of the world's population . . . produces and ~*s* almost one half of the industrial goods and services —C.C.Furnas⟩ **5 a** *archaic* : to bear (oneself) in relations with others : BEHAVE, CONDUCT ⟨he *used* himself more like a fellow to your Highness than like a subject —Edward Herbert⟩ **b** : to behave toward : act with regard to : TREAT ⟨had been taken prisoner by . . . partisans, who had *used* him with some brutality —Eric Linklater⟩ **6** : to apply or have applied as the usual designation (as a title or surname) of a person ⟨took his friends a while to acquire the habit of *using* the "*doctor*" after he received his Ph.D.⟩ ⟨a woman who ~*s* her maiden name professionally⟩ **7** : to benefit from the use of ⟨houses that could ~ a paint job —J.W.Ellison b. 1929⟩ ⟨I can ~ some of that gold —E.B.Lung⟩ ~ *vi* **1 a** : to be in the habit or custom : make a practice of doing something : be wont ⟨sit here by the window with your hand in mine . . . both of one mind, as married people ~ —Robert Browning⟩ ⟨he does not ~ to be last on these occasions —George Lillo⟩ ⟨the black coachman, who had *used* to drive . . . the carriage —Marguerite Young⟩ ⟨patrons who *used* to do their banking on Friday⟩ ⟨~ to have tallyho parties out on the . . . pike when we were young —Anne G. Winslow⟩ ⟨*used* you to beat your mother —G.B.Shaw⟩ **b** — used in the past with *to* to indicate a former fact or state ⟨claims the winters *used* to be harder⟩ ⟨isn't going to take as long as it *used* to⟩ ⟨didn't ~ to have a car⟩ **2** *chiefly dial* **a** : to make a practice of going to a place : resort to customarily : go regularly ⟨if he didn't quit *using* around there she would make trouble for him —Mark Twain⟩ **b** : to occupy a place as a settled residence or habitat : DWELL, LIVE — usu. used of an animal ⟨I know where the gray fox ~*s* up yonder —R.A.Helton⟩

syn EMPLOY, UTILIZE, APPLY, AVAIL: USE is general and indicates any putting to service of a thing, usu. for an intended or fit purpose or person, in this latter reference with implications of inconsiderate or high-handed treatment ⟨*use* a jack to raise a car⟩ ⟨*use* a knife blade to pry up a lid⟩ ⟨*use* money wisely⟩ ⟨*used* his business experience to place the country in a better financial position —S.G.Inman⟩ ⟨his sense of being *used* rose suddenly above the treacherous sympathy he had begun to feel for her —Booth Tarkington⟩ EMPLOY may imply purposive selection, continued use or utilization, or smart turning to account ⟨by the dialect which he *employs* the author betrays that he was an Ionian Greek —Benjamin Farrington⟩ ⟨frequently lotteries were *employed* to raise funds for channel clearing —*Amer. Guide Series: Tenn.*⟩ UTILIZE may indicate finding a new, profitable, or practical use for something ⟨it was now charged against him that he *utilized* his military office for private gain —R.G.Adams⟩ ⟨all civilized governments have *utilized* the Indians as military allies —M.M.Quaife⟩ ⟨a huge wine bottle, *utilized* as a pivot for the rooster weather vane when no other instrument would hold —*Amer. Guide Series: Mich.*⟩ APPLY may imply a using or employing especially for a particular purpose or in a particular situation, sometimes with the suggestion of bringing into contact or relationship ⟨*apply* salve to a burn⟩ ⟨*apply* pressure at a crucial point⟩ ⟨the value of *applying* statistical methods to the data⟩ ⟨undertakes to *apply* the findings of science to personal problems —*Amer. Guide Series: Mich.*⟩ AVAIL in reflexive uses applies to a using or taking advantage of something one might waive or leave untouched ⟨I doubt if I should abuse the permission. It is a hundred to one if I should *avail* myself of it four times a year —Charles Dickens⟩ ⟨takes us thus directly into the consciousness of his characters, and in order to do so, he has *availed* himself of methods of which Flaubert never dreamed —Edmund Wilson⟩

— **use language** : to use profanity : SWEAR ⟨her husband's *using language* before ladies showed him to be in high good humor —Edith Wharton⟩

useable *var of* USABLE

use and occupancy insurance *n* [¹*use*] : BUSINESS INTERRUPTION INSURANCE

use and occupation *n* : a legal action of the character of an assumpsit that may be maintained by the owner of real property against a person who has had the use and occupation of it under express or implied contract to pay therefor but without a written lease or beyond the term of the written lease

use and wont *n* : USE 2a(1) ⟨life is an affair of *use and wont* and persists substantially unchanged —Walter Moberly⟩

used \'yüzd, *in sense 3* ¦yüst (¦yüs *when "to" follows immediately*) *sometimes* ¦yüz(d)\ *adj* [ME, fr. past part. of *usen* to use] **1** : employed in accomplishing something ⟨his most ~ name⟩ ⟨the principle of surprise is the most ~ and misused of all the principles of war —H.H.Arnold & I.C.Eaker⟩ **2** : that has endured considerable use : that has been utilized according to its nature or purpose: as **a** : partly worn-out : SECONDHAND ⟨bought a ~ car because he couldn't afford a new one⟩ ⟨collect ~ clothing for overseas relief⟩ **b** *of a stamp* : that has served as postage on a piece of mail **3** : ACCUSTOMED, HABITUATED, EXPERIENCED ⟨showing how ~ he was to papers with lies on them —Gilbert Millstein⟩

use district *n* [¹*use*] : a zone or area in a city or town within which the types of usage to which buildings are put are regulated by law

used·n't *or* **use·n't** \'yüsᵊn(t)\ [by contr.] *chiefly Brit* : used not

used to \¦yüs *sometimes* ¦yüz + *pronunc at* TO\ *adv* [fr. the verb phrase *used to*, fr. *used*, past of ²*use* + *to*, function word normally indicating that the following verb is an infinitive] *dial* : FORMERLY, ONCE ⟨he ain't as popular now as he *used to* was —Mark Twain⟩ ⟨I can't do the hard day's work I *used to* could —Erskine Caldwell⟩ ⟨*used to* Pa wouldn't a done a thing like this —J.H.Stuart⟩

us·ee \¦yü¦zē\ *n* -S [²*use* + *-ee*] : one to or for whose use a thing is done or given; *esp* : one for whose benefit a suit is brought : use plaintiff

use·ful \'yüsfəl\ *adj* [¹*use* + *-ful*] : capable of being put to use : having utility : ADVANTAGEOUS ⟨the Communists find him

: INEFFECTUAL, INEFFICIENT, UNSERVICEABLE ⟨attempts . . . to sterilize the seawater at swimming beaches are ~ because the seawater itself is a sterilizing agent —G.E. & Nettie MacGinitie⟩ — **use·less·ly** *adv* — **use·less·ness** *n* -ES

us·en \'yüsᵊn\ *dial var of* USED

¹**us·er** \'yüzə(r)\ *n* -S [ME, fr. *usen* to use + *-er*] : one that uses; *specif* : a person who uses alcoholic beverages or narcotics

²**user** \"\ *n* -S [back-formation fr. ¹*non-user*] : enjoyment of a right of use : a right to use resulting from long-continued use ⟨claims to arms by ~ could be allowed only if they went back before 1530 —L.G.Pine⟩

uses *pl of* USE, *pres 3d sing of* USE

use tax *n* [¹*use*] : a supplement to a retail sales tax designed to reach goods purchased in a state that does not tax them and brought or shipped in to the taxing jurisdiction for use, storage, or consumption

use up *vt* [²*use*] **1** : to leave nothing of as a result of continued expenditure : consume completely ⟨soon *used up* his supplies and had nothing to eat⟩ **2** : to leave no capacity of force or use in : exhaust of strength or useful properties ⟨who at the age of 53 was pretty well *used up* by fighting —S.E.Morison & H.S.Commager⟩ **3** : to subject to thorough and abusive treatment : attack physically or verbally : work over ⟨the summary and effectual manner in which the argument is put and his opponent *used up* —P.T.Barnum⟩

ush \'əsh\ *vi* -ED/-ING/-ES [back-formation fr. ¹*usher*] *slang* : USHER

ushab·ti \(y)ü'shabtē\ *also* **sha·wab·ti** \shə'wa-\ *n, pl* **ushabti** \-tē\ *or* **ushabtis** \-tēz\ *or* **ushabtiu** \-tē,ü\ [Egypt *wšbty*, lit., answerer] : a small figure deposited in an ancient Egyptian tomb with the mummy generally bearing inscriptions from the Book of the Dead and representing servants expected to do certain agricultural labors required of the deceased in the land of the dead

ushabti

ushak *or* **ou·shak** \ü'shäk\ *n* -S *usu cap* [fr. *Ushak, Oushak* (Usak), manufacturing town of western Turkey in Asia] : a heavy woolen oriental rug tied in Ghiordes knots and characterized by bright primary colors and an elaborate medallion pattern

u-shaped \'⸗¦⸗\ *adj, cap U* : having the shape of a capital U ⟨a *U-shaped* statistical curve⟩; *specif* : resembling a broad U in cross profile ⟨a *U-shaped* valley⟩

¹**ush·er** \'əshə(r)\ *n* -S [ME *ussher*, fr. MF *ussier*, fr. (assumed) VL *ustiarius* doorkeeper, fr. L *ostium, ustium* door, mouth of a river + *-arius* -ary; akin to Skt *oṣṭha* lip, Lith *uostas* mouth of a river, L *or-, os* mouth — more at ORAL] **1 a** : an officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, or chamber **b** (1) : an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank ⟨various ~*s* attached to the royal household in England including the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod⟩ (2) *obs* : something that precedes or gives indication of the approach of a person or thing : HARBINGER **c** : a minor official of an English court of law (as formerly the Court of Chancery) charged with maintaining silence and order **d** : one who escorts persons to seats at an assemblage (as in a theater, church, or hall) **e** : one employed to direct or assist patrons (as of a store) or visitors (as to a public building) **2** *archaic* : an assistant teacher in a private school **3** *obs* : a male attendant accompanying a lady

²**usher** \"\ *vb* **ushered**; **ushered**; **ushering** \-sh(ə)riŋ\ **ushers** *vt* **1** : to conduct to a place ⟨~ the bride's mother to her seat⟩ **2** : to precede as a herald or harbinger **3** : to serve as introduction for (as a discourse, essay, book) : PREFACE **4** : to cause to enter : INTRODUCE ⟨even before the child was ~*ed* into the world —J.H.Cornyn⟩ ~ *vi* : to serve as an usher ⟨asked him to ~ at his wedding⟩

ush·er·er \-shərə(r)\ *n* -S [²*usher* + *-er*] : one that ushers : USHER

ush·er·ette \¦əshə¦ret, *usu* -ed·+V\ *n* -S [¹*usher* + *-ette*] : a woman employed to show patrons to seats (as in a theater) : female usher

usher in *vt* [²*usher*] **1** : to serve to bring into being : INAUGURATE ⟨a truce would *usher in* a period of great uncertainty —*N.Y.Times*⟩ **2** : to bring in or observe the entry of with ceremony ⟨already the town boys were *ushering in* the month of May —A.T.Quiller-Couch⟩ **3** : to mark the beginning or occurrence of ⟨1879 did indeed *usher in* a renaissance —W.V. Quine⟩

ush·er·less \'əshə(r)ləs\ *adj* : having no usher

usher of the black rod : BLACK ROD

ush·er·ship \-(r),ship\ *n* **1** : the office of an usher **2** : a position as an usher

using *adj* [fr. gerund of ²*use*] *of a saddle horse* : trained for utility service (as herding or roping) rather than as a pleasure mount

using-ground \'⸗⸗,⸗\ *n* : a place frequented by game (as wild fowl)

us·kok \'ü,skäk\ *n* -S *cap* : a Slav of Dalmatian origin orig. fugitive from Turkish rule

us·nea \'əsnēə\ *n* [NL, fr. Ar *ushnah* moss] **1** *cap* : a genus of widely distributed lichens of the family Usneaceae usu. having a grayish or yellow pendulous freely branched thallus — see BEARD LICHEN **2** -S : any lichen of the genus *Usnea*

us·ne·a·ceae \,əsnē'āsē,ē\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Usnea*, type genus + *-aceae*] : a family of fruticose lichens characterized by prostrate, erect, or pendulous thalli that are generally radially symmetrical and including the genera *Usnea, Evernia, Ramalina*, and *Alectoria* — **us·ne·a·ceous** \¦⸗⸗¦āshəs\ *adj*

us·ne·oid \'əsnē,ȯid\ *adj* [NL *Usnea* + E *-oid*] : resembling or related to the genus *Usnea*

us·nic acid \'əsnik-\ *n* [NL *Usnea* + E *-ic*] : a yellow crystalline antibiotic $C_{18}H_{16}O_7$ that is a heterocyclic keto phenol related to dibenzo-furan and is obtained from various lichens (as of the genera *Usnea* and *Parmelia*)

us·pan·tec \ü'span·,tek\ *n, pl* **uspantec** *or* **uspantecs** *usu cap* **1 a** : an Indian people of Uspantan in central Guatemala **b** : a member of such people **2** : a Mayan language of the Uspantec people

us·que ad coe·lum \'üskwēäd'kȯiləm, 'əskwēad'sēləm\ [NL] : up to the heavens : as far as heaven — referring to a rule in law that the owner of land owns the air space above it indefinitely upward ⟨the Swiss Government announced that it adopted the principle of territoriality *usque ad coelum* —*Times Hist. of the War*⟩

usque ad fi·lum aquae \-'fēlə'mä,kwī, 'fīlə'mā,kwē\ [ML, lit., as far as the thread of water] : as far as the middle of the stream — referring to a rule in law that when a boundary of a real property is formed by a nontidal stream, unless otherwise evident, the title extends to an imaginary line along the middle of the stream subject to the rights of the public

us·que·baugh *also* **us·que·bagh** \'əskwə,bȯ, -bȯ\ *or* **us·qua·bae** *or* **us·que·bae** \-bā\ *n* -S [*usquebaugh, usquebagh* fr. IrGael *uisce beathadh; usquabae, usquebae* fr. ScGael *uisge beatha* — more at WHISKEY] **1** *Irish & Scot* : WHISKEY **2** : a strong Irish cordial flavored with spice (as cinnamon or clove)

several-celled promycelium either bearing terminal and lateral sporidia or forming an infection hypha — **us·ti·lag·i·na·ceous** \¦⸗⸗¦⸗⸗¦nāshəs\ *adj*

us·ti·lag·i·na·les \,⸗⸗,⸗⸗'nā(,)lēz\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Ustilagin-, Ustilago* + *-ales*] : an order of parasitic basidiomycetous fungi that cause smuts of various plants and esp. of cereal grasses and have a complex life cycle which may include conidia production and in which sessile haploid basidiospores ultimately yield thick-walled dark-colored chlamydospores which typically replace the ovaries of an infected plant in a smutty mass and germinate with a meiosis to form a promycelium and begin a new basidial generation — compare UREDINALES, USTILAGO; see TILLETIACEAE

us·ti·lag·i·noi·dea \-'nȯidēə\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. *Ustilagin-, Ustilago* + *-oidea*] : a genus of imperfect fungi (family Dematiaceae) forming conidia-bearing sclerotia which replace the grain in grasses and later produce ascigerous heads similar to those in *Claviceps* — see GREEN SMUT

us·ti·la·go \,əstə'lā(,)gō\ *n, cap* [NL *Ustilagin-, Ustilago*, fr. LL, a thistle, fr. L *ustus*, past part. of *urere* to burn; so called from its scorched appearance — more at EMBER] : a genus (the type of the family Ustilaginaceae) of smut fungi comprising the loose smuts — compare TILLETIA

us·tion \'əs(h)chən\ *n* -S [MF, fr. L *ustion-, ustio*, fr. *ustus* (past part. of *urere* to burn) + *-ion-, -io* -ion] **1** : the action of burning **2** *obs* : CAUTERIZATION

u-stirrup \'⸗,⸗⸗\ *n, cap U* : a stirrup for reinforced concrete bent in the form of a U

us·tu·la·tion \,əs(h)chə'lāshən\ *n* -S [ML *ustulation-, ustulatio*, fr. L *ustulatus* (past part. of *ustulare* to burn slightly, scorch, fr. assumed L *ustulus* slightly burned, fr. L *ustus*, past part. of *urere* to burn) + *-ion-, -io* -ion] **1** : the action of burning or searing **2** : an operation formerly used in chemistry of expelling one substance from another (as sulfur from an ore) by heat in a muffle

us·tu·li·na \,əs(h)chə'līnə\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. L *ustulare* to scorch + NL *-ina*] : a genus of fungi (family Xylariaceae) distinguished by stromata indefinite in form and often spreading and undulate and including a fungus (*U. zonata*) that causes a common root disease of tea

usu *abbr* usual; usually

¹**usu·al** \'yüzh(ə)wəl, -zhəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF *usuel*, fr. LL *usualis* that is for use, usual, fr. L *usus* use, custom + *-alis* -al] **1** : such as accords with usage, custom, or habit : of the character or amount in common use : PREVALENT, ACCUSTOMED ⟨it is ~ to give way to the vehicle on one's right — Richard Joseph⟩ ⟨charged only half his ~ fee in view of their poverty⟩ **2** : commonly or ordinarily employed ⟨tried a short cut instead of following the ~ route⟩ ⟨sent someone strange instead of the ~ substitute⟩ **3** : such as occurs in ordinary practice or in the ordinary course of events : ORDINARY, COMMON ⟨the characters were better drawn than is ~ in romantic drama —A.H.Quinn⟩ ⟨all the facilities ~ to a military base — *Amer. Guide Series: Nev.*⟩

syn CUSTOMARY, HABITUAL, WONTED, ACCUSTOMED: USUAL describes that which happens frequently in the normal course of events and lacks any element of strangeness ⟨it is with the domestic artist as with artists at large — painters, architects, and others — the *usual* error lies in excess prompted by undue desire for admiration —Herbert Spencer⟩ ⟨it is *usual*, when visiting a new mother for the first time, to take a little present for the baby —Agnes M. Miall⟩ CUSTOMARY describes what characteristically accords with the practices or usages of a particular individual or community ⟨no idea how men behave when their *customary* way of life is disrupted and their familiar habits are disordered —Walter Lippmann⟩ ⟨settle down to his *customary* occupations or amusements —W.M.Thackeray⟩ ⟨the *customary* arts of the pleader, the appeal to the sympathies of the public, the introduction into court of weeping wife and children —G.L.Dickinson⟩ HABITUAL applies to what is settled by long repetition into a habit, followed or conformed to without thoughtful intent ⟨the appearance of self-possession or poise that comes from an *habitual* attention to what is graceful and becoming —D.C.Hodges⟩ ⟨then I stop ashamed, for I am talking *habitual* thoughts, and not adapting them to her ear, forgetting beauty in the pursuit of truth —W.B.Yeats⟩ WONTED may apply to that favored, sought, or purposefully cultivated ⟨his nerve steadied itself back into its *wonted* control —C.G.D.Roberts⟩ ⟨threw himself with his *wonted* zest into appreciating the thoughts and feelings of his artistic friends — R.F.Harrod⟩ ACCUSTOMED may refer to that long practiced, now habitual or customary, and noticed, looked for, or expected by others ⟨will be long before I recover my *accustomed* cheerfulness —W.S.Gilbert⟩ ⟨pausing to fling out an arm with some familiar *accustomed* gesture in a House of Commons — A.T.Quiller-Couch⟩

— **as usual** *adv* : in the accustomed or habitual way ⟨*as usual* he was late⟩

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usual covenant *n* **1** : one of the covenants for title usu. inserted in a deed conveying land to secure to the grantee the benefit of the title purported to be conveyed **2** : a covenant by the lessor for quiet enjoyment so far as concerns his own acts and those of persons claiming under or through him, or one of the covenants by the lessee to pay rent, to pay taxes except those expressly payable by the lessor, to keep and deliver up the premises in repair, and to allow the lessor to enter and view the state of repair

usu·al·ly \'yüzh(ə)lē, -zh(ə)wəlē, -li *sometimes* -üz(ə)l-\ *adv* [ME, fr. *usual* + *-ly*] **1** : by or according to habit or custom : HABITUALLY, CUSTOMARILY ⟨a banqueting house is ~ secluded from the street —Lafcadio Hearn⟩ **2** : more often than not : most often : as a rule : ORDINARILY ⟨the dragonfly is ~ seen near small streams —*Word-List From South Carolina*⟩ ⟨delivered from more than ~ black thoughts —R.L.Stevenson⟩

us·u·al·ness *n* -ES : the quality or state of being usual

us·u·ary \'yüzhə,werē\ *n* -ES [LL *usuarius*, fr. L *usus* use + *-arius* -ary] *Roman & civil law* : the beneficiary of a use

usu·ca·pi·ent \,yüzə'kāpēənt, ,yüsə'-\ *n* -S [L *usucapient-, usucapiens*, pres. part. of *usucapere* to usucapt] *Roman law* : one who claims title by usucapion — called also *usucaptor*

usu·ca·pio \-ē,ō\ *n* -S [L *usucapio*] : USUCAPION

usu·ca·pi·on \-ē,än\ *also* **usu·cap·tion** \-'kapshən\ *n* -S [*usucapion* fr. L *usucapion-, usucapio*, fr. *usucapere* to usucapt + *-ion-, -io* -ion; *usucaption*, alter. (influenced by *caption*) of *usucapion*] *Roman law* : a mode of acquiring title to property by uninterrupted possession of it for a definite period (as one year for movables or two for immovables) under a title acquired in good faith — **usu·ca·pi·on·ary** \¦⸗⸗¦kāpēə,nerē\ *adj*

usu·capt \'⸗⸗,kapt\ *vt* -ED/-ING/-S [L *usucaptus*, past part. of *usucapere* to usucapt, fr. *usu capere*, lit., to take by use, fr. *usu* (abl. sing. of *usus* use) + *capere* to take — more at HEAVE] : to claim or acquire the title to by usucapion

usu·capt·able *or* **usu·capt·ible** \¦⸗⸗¦kaptəbəl\ *adj* [*usucapt* + *-able* or *-ible*] : capable of being acquired by usucapion

usu·cap·tor \,⸗⸗'kaptə(r)\ *n* -S [*usucapt* + *-or*] : USUCAPIENT

usu·fruct \'yüzə,frəkt, 'yüsə-\ *n* -S [L *usufructus*, fr. *usus*

: TREAT ⟨had been taken prisoner by . . . partisans, who had *used* him with some brutality —Eric Linklater⟩ **6** : to apply or have applied as the usual designation (as a title or surname) of a person ⟨took his friends a while to acquire the habit of *using* the "*doctor*" after he received his Ph.D.⟩ ⟨a woman who ~*s* her maiden name professionally⟩ **7** : to benefit from the use of ⟨houses that could ~ a paint job —J.W.Ellison b. 1929⟩ ⟨I can ~ some of that gold —E.B.Lung⟩ ~ *vi* **1 a** : to be in the habit or custom : make a practice of doing something : be wont ⟨sit here by the window with your hand in mine . . . both of one mind, as married people ~ —Robert Browning⟩ ⟨he does not ~ to be last on these occasions —George Lillo⟩ ⟨the black coachman, who had *used* to drive . . . the carriage —Marguerite Young⟩ ⟨patrons who *used* to do their banking on Friday⟩ ⟨~ to have tallyho parties out on the . . . pike when we were young —Anne G. Winslow⟩ ⟨*used* you to beat your mother —G. B.Shaw⟩ **b** — used in the past with *to* to indicate a former fact or state ⟨claims the winters *used* to be harder⟩ ⟨isn't going to take as long as it *used* to⟩ ⟨didn't ~ to have a car⟩ **2** *chiefly dial* **a** : to make a practice of going to a place : resort to customarily : go regularly ⟨if he didn't quit *using* around there she would make trouble for him —Mark Twain⟩ **b** : to occupy a place as a settled residence or habitat : DWELL, LIVE — usu. used of an animal ⟨I know where the gray fox ~*s* up yonder —R.A.Helton⟩

syn EMPLOY, UTILIZE, APPLY, AVAIL: USE is general and indicates any putting to service of a thing, usu. for an intended or fit purpose or person, in this latter reference with implications of inconsiderate or high-handed treatment ⟨*use* a jack to raise a car⟩ ⟨*use* a knife blade to pry up a lid⟩ ⟨*use* money wisely⟩ ⟨*used* his business experience to place the country in a better financial position —S.G.Inman⟩ ⟨his sense of being *used* rose suddenly above the treacherous sympathy he had begun to feel for her —Booth Tarkington⟩ EMPLOY may imply purposive selection, continued use or utilization, or smart turning to account ⟨by the dialect which he *employs* the author betrays that he was an Ionian Greek —Benjamin Farrington⟩ ⟨frequently lotteries were *employed* to raise funds for channel clearing —*Amer. Guide Series: Tenn.*⟩ UTILIZE may indicate finding a new, profitable, or practical use for something ⟨it was now charged against him that he *utilized* his military office for private gain —R.G.Adams⟩ ⟨all civilized governments have *utilized* the Indians as military allies —M.M.Quaife⟩ ⟨a huge wine bottle, *utilized* as a pivot for the rooster weather vane when no other instrument would hold —*Amer. Guide Series: Mich.*⟩ APPLY may imply a using or employing especially for a particular purpose or in a particular situation, sometimes with the suggestion of bringing into contact or relationship ⟨*apply* salve to a burn⟩ ⟨*apply* pressure at a crucial point⟩ ⟨the value of *applying* statistical methods to the data⟩ ⟨undertakes to *apply* the findings of science to personal problems —*Amer. Guide Series: Mich.*⟩ AVAIL in reflexive uses applies to a using or taking advantage of something one might waive or leave untouched ⟨I doubt if I should abuse the permission. It is a hundred to one if I should *avail* myself of it four times a year —Charles Dickens⟩ ⟨takes us thus directly into the consciousness of his characters, and in order to do so, he has *availed* himself of methods of which Flaubert never dreamed —Edmund Wilson⟩

— **use language** : to use profanity : SWEAR ⟨her husband's *using language* before ladies showed him to be in high good humor —Edith Wharton⟩

useable *var of* USABLE

use and occupancy insurance *n* [[1]*use*] : BUSINESS INTERRUPTION INSURANCE

use and occupation *n* : a legal action of the character of an assumpsit that may be maintained by the owner of real property against a person who has had the use and occupation of it under express or implied contract to pay therefor but without a written lease or beyond the term of the written lease

use and wont *n* : USE 2a(1) ⟨life is an affair of *use and wont* and persists substantially unchanged —Walter Moberly⟩

used \ˈyüzd, *in sense 3* ¦yüst (¦yüs *when "to" follows immediately*) *sometimes* ¦yüz(d)\ *adj* [ME, fr. past part. of *usen* to use] **1** : employed in accomplishing something ⟨his most ~ name⟩ ⟨the principle of surprise is the most ~ and misused of all the principles of war —H.H.Arnold & I.C.Eaker⟩ **2** : that has endured considerable use : that has been utilized according to its nature or purpose: as **a** : partly worn-out : SECOND-HAND ⟨bought a ~ car because he couldn't afford a new one⟩ ⟨collect ~ clothing for overseas relief⟩ **b** *of a stamp* : that has served as postage on a piece of mail **3** : ACCUSTOMED, HABITUATED, EXPERIENCED ⟨showing how ~ he was to papers with lies on them —Gilbert Millstein⟩

use district *n* [[1]*use*] : a zone or area in a city or town within which the types of usage to which buildings are put are regulated by law

used·n't *or* **use·n't** \ˈyüsᵊn(t)\ [by contr.] *chiefly Brit* : used not

used to \¦yüs *sometimes* ¦yüz + *pronunc at* TO\ *adv* [fr. the verb phrase *used to*, fr. *used*, past of [2]*use* + *to*, function word normally indicating that the following verb is an infinitive] *dial* : FORMERLY, ONCE ⟨he ain't as popular now as he *used to* was —Mark Twain⟩ ⟨I can't do the hard day's work I *used to* could —Erskine Caldwell⟩ ⟨*used to* Pa wouldn't a done a thing like this —J.H.Stuart⟩

us·ee \¦yü¦zē\ *n* -s [[2]*use* + *-ee*] : one to or for whose use a thing is done or given; *esp* : one for whose benefit a suit is brought : use plaintiff

use·ful \ˈyüsfəl\ *adj* [[1]*use* + *-ful*] : capable of being put to use : having utility : ADVANTAGEOUS ⟨the Communists find him just as ~ as an opponent —*Time*⟩; *esp* : producing or having the power to produce good : serviceable for a beneficial end or object ⟨all sorts of ~ implements such as axes, chisels, gouges, arrowheads —*Amer. Guide Series: R.I.*⟩ ⟨~ to remind ourselves occasionally of our limitations⟩ ⟨no ~ rain had fallen for five or six months —*Sydney (Australia) Bull.*⟩

useful load *n* : the excess of the full load including the crew and passengers, oil and fuel, auxiliary power system, and communication, navigation, and other equipment over the dead weight of an aircraft itself — compare DEAD LOAD

use·ful·ly \-fəlē, -li\ *adv* : in a useful manner

use·ful·ness *n* -ES : the quality or state of being useful : conduciveness to an end : UTILITY

use inheritance *n* [[1]*use*] : supposed inheritance by offspring of characters acquired by the parent through use or disuse of structures — compare LAMARCKISM

use·less \ˈyüsləs\ *adj* [[1]*use* + *-less*] : having or being of no use : producing no good end : answering no desired purpose

ushabti

with the mummy generally bearing inscriptions from the Book of the Dead and representing servants expected to do certain agricultural labors required of the deceased in the land of the dead

ushak *or* **ou·shak** \üˈshäk\ *n* -s *usu cap* [fr. *Ushak, Oushak* (Usak), manufacturing town of western Turkey in Asia] : a heavy woolen oriental rug tied in Ghiordes knots and characterized by bright primary colors and an elaborate medallion pattern

u-shaped \ˈ¦¦\ *adj, cap U* : having the shape of a capital U ⟨a *U-shaped* statistical curve⟩; *specif* : resembling a broad U in cross profile ⟨a *U-shaped* valley⟩

[1]**ush·er** \ˈəshə(r)\ *n* -s [ME *ussher*, fr. MF *ussier*, fr. (assumed) VL *ustiarius* doorkeeper, fr. L *ostium, ustium* door, mouth of a river + *-arius* -ary; akin to Skt *oṣṭha* lip, Lith *uostas* mouth of a river, L *or-, os* mouth — more at ORAL] **1 a** : an officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, or chamber **b** (1) : an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank ⟨various ~*s* attached to the royal household in England including the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod⟩ (2) *obs* : something that precedes or gives indication of the approach of a person or thing : HARBINGER **c** : a minor official of an English court of law (as formerly the Court of Chancery) charged with maintaining silence and order **d** : one who escorts persons to seats at an assemblage (as in a theater, church, or hall) **e** : one employed to direct or assist patrons (as of a store) or visitors (as to a public building) **2** *archaic* : an assistant teacher in a private school **3** *obs* : a male attendant accompanying a lady

[2]**usher** \"\ *vb* **ushered; ushered; ushering** \-sh(ə)riŋ\ **ushers** *vt* **1** : to conduct to a place ⟨~ the bride's mother to her seat⟩ **2** : to precede as a herald or harbinger **3** : to serve as introduction for (as a discourse, essay, book) : PREFACE **4** : to cause to enter : INTRODUCE ⟨even before the child was ~*ed* into the world —J.H.Cornyn⟩ ~ *vi* : to serve as an usher ⟨asked him to ~ at his wedding⟩

ush·er·er \-shərə(r)\ *n* -s [[2]*usher* + *-er*] : one that ushers : USHER

ush·er·ette \¦əshə¦ret, *usu* -ed·+V\ *n* -s [[1]*usher* + *-ette*] : a woman employed to show patrons to seats (as in a theater) : female usher

usher in *vt* [[2]*usher*] **1** : to serve to bring into being : INAUGURATE ⟨a truce would *usher in* a period of great uncertainty —*N.Y.Times*⟩ **2** : to bring in or observe the entry of with ceremony ⟨already the town boys were *ushering in* the month of May —A.T.Quiller-Couch⟩ **3** : to mark the beginning or occurrence of ⟨1879 did indeed *usher in* a renaissance —W.V. Quine⟩

ush·er·less \ˈəshə(r)ləs\ *adj* : having no usher

usher of the black rod : BLACK ROD

ush·er·ship \-(r),ship\ *n* **1** : the office of an usher **2** : a position as an usher

using *adj* [fr. gerund of [2]*use*] *of a saddle horse* : trained for utility service (as herding or roping) rather than as a pleasure mount

using-ground \ˈ¦¦,¦\ *n* : a place frequented by game (as wild fowl)

us·kok \ˈü,skäk\ *n* -s *cap* : a Slav of Dalmatian origin orig. fugitive from Turkish rule

us·nea \ˈəsnēə\ *n* [NL, fr. Ar *ushnah* moss] **1** *cap* : a genus of widely distributed lichens of the family Usneaceae usu. having a grayish or yellow pendulous freely branched thallus — see BEARD LICHEN **2** -s : any lichen of the genus *Usnea*

us·ne·a·ceae \,əsnēˈāsē,ē\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Usnea*, type genus + *-aceae*] : a family of fruticose lichens characterized by prostrate, erect, or pendulous thalli that are generally radially symmetrical and including the genera *Usnea, Evernia; Ramalina*, and *Alectoria* — **us·ne·a·ceous** \¦¦¦āshəs\ *adj*

us·ne·oid \ˈəsnē,ȯid\ *adj* [NL *Usnea* + E *-oid*] : resembling or related to the genus *Usnea*

us·nic acid \ˈəsnik-\ *n* [NL *Usnea* + E *-ic*] : a yellow crystalline antibiotic $C_{18}H_{16}O_7$ that is a heterocyclic keto phenol related to dibenzo-furan and is obtained from various lichens (as of the genera *Usnea* and *Parmelia*)

us·pan·tec \üˈspan·,tek\ *n, pl* **uspantec** *or* **uspantecs** *usu cap* **1 a** : an Indian people of Uspantan in central Guatemala **b** : a member of such people **2** : a Mayan language of the Uspantec people

us·que ad coe·lum \ˈüskwēäd'kȯiləm, ˈəskwēad'sēləm\ [NL] : up to the heavens : as far as heaven — referring to a rule in law that the owner of land owns the air space above it indefinitely upward ⟨the Swiss Government announced that it adopted the principle of territoriality *usque ad coelum* —*Times Hist. of the War*⟩

usque ad fi·lum aquae \-ˈfēlə'mä,kwī, ˈfīlə'mä,kwē\ [ML, lit., as far as the thread of water] : as far as the middle of the stream — referring to a rule in law that when a boundary of a real property is formed by a nontidal stream, unless otherwise evident, the title extends to an imaginary line along the middle of the stream subject to the rights of the public

us·que·baugh *also* **us·que·bagh** \ˈəskwə,bȯ, -bȯ\ *or* **us·que·bae** *or* **us·que·bae** \-bā\ *n* -s [*usquebaugh, usquebagh* fr. IrGael *uisce beathadh*; *usquabae, usquebae* fr. ScGael *uisge beatha* — more at WHISKEY] **1** *Irish & Scot* : WHISKEY **2** : a strong Irish cordial flavored with spice (as cinnamon or clove)

USS *abbr* **1** United States ship **2** United States standard

ussh·er·i·an \¦ə¦shirēən\ *adj, usu cap* [James *Ussher* †1656 Irish Archbishop + E *-ian*] : of or relating to Archbishop Ussher or to his biblical chronology in which 4004 B.C. is taken as the date of the world's creation

us·sing·ite \ˈəsiŋ,īt\ *n* -s [Dan *ussingit*, fr. Niels V. *Ussing* †1911 Dan. mineralogist + Dan *-it* -ite] : a mineral $Na_2AlSi_3O_8(OH)$ consisting of a basic sodium aluminum silicate related to the zeolites and occurring in reddish violet masses (hardness 6–7, sp. gr. 2.5)

us·ta·ra·na *also* **ush·ta·ra·na** \ˈüshtərənə\ *n, pl* **ustarana** *or* **ustaranas** *usu cap* **1** : a Pathan people on the west side of the middle Indus in Pakistan **2** : a member of the Ustarana people

us·ti·lag·i·na·ce·ae \,əstə,lajəˈnāsē,ē\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Ustilagin-, Ustilago*, type genus + *-aceae*] : a large and economically important family of smut fungi (order Ustilaginales) that produce chlamydospores which germinate to form a

or searing **2** : an operation formerly used in chemistry of expelling one substance from another (as sulfur from an ore) by heat in a muffle

us·tu·li·na \,əs(h)chəˈlīnə\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. L *ustulare* to scorch + NL *-ina*] : a genus of fungi (family Xylariaceae) distinguished by stromata indefinite in form and often spreading and undulate and including a fungus (*U. zonata*) that causes a common root disease of tea

usu *abbr* usual; usually

[1]**usu·al** \ˈyüzh(ə)wəl, -zhəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF *usuel*, fr. LL *usualis* that is for use, usual, fr. L *usus* use, custom + *-alis* -al] **1** : such as accords with usage, custom, or habit : of the character or amount in common use : PREVALENT, ACCUSTOMED ⟨it is ~ to give way to the vehicle on one's right —Richard Joseph⟩ ⟨charged only half his ~ fee in view of their poverty⟩ **2** : commonly or ordinarily employed ⟨tried a short cut instead of following the ~ route⟩ ⟨sent someone strange instead of the ~ substitute⟩ **3** : such as occurs in ordinary practice or in the ordinary course of events : ORDINARY, COMMON ⟨the characters were better drawn than is ~ in romantic drama —A.H.Quinn⟩ ⟨all the facilities ~ to a military base —*Amer. Guide Series: Nev.*⟩

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— **as usual** *adv* : in the accustomed or habitual way ⟨*as usual* he was late⟩

[2]**usual** \"\ *n* -s : something usual ⟨old tabbies would begin asking questions of me, like what my name was, where was my folks, and the ~ —Helen Eustis⟩ ⟨a reserve of available funds in case their customers should happen to require more than their ~ —J.A.Todd⟩

usual covenant *n* **1** : one of the covenants for title usu. inserted in a deed conveying land to secure to the grantee the benefit of the title purported to be conveyed **2** : a covenant by the lessor for quiet enjoyment so far as concerns his own acts and those of persons claiming under or through him, or one of the covenants by the lessee to pay rent, to pay taxes except those expressly payable by the lessor, to keep and deliver up the premises in repair, and to allow the lessor to enter and view the state of repair

usu·al·ly \ˈyüzh(ə)lē, -zh(ə)wəlē, -li *sometimes* -üz(ə)l-\ *adv* [ME, fr. *usual* + *-ly*] **1** : by or according to habit or custom : HABITUALLY, CUSTOMARILY ⟨a banqueting house is ~ secluded from the street —Lafcadio Hearn⟩ **2** : more often than not : most often : as a rule : ORDINARILY ⟨the dragonfly is ~ seen near small streams —*Word-List From South Carolina*⟩ ⟨delivered from more than ~ black thoughts —R.L.Stevenson⟩

us·u·al·ness *n* -ES : the quality or state of being usual

us·u·ary \ˈyüzhə,werē\ *n* -ES [LL *usuarius*, fr. L *usus* use + *-arius* -ary] *Roman & civil law* : the beneficiary of a use

usu·ca·pi·ent \,yüzəˈkāpēənt, ,yüsə'-\ *n* -s [L *usucapient-, usucapiens*, pres. part. of *usucapere* to usucapt] *Roman law* : one who claims title by usucapion — called also *usucaptor*

usu·ca·pio \-ē,ō\ *n* -s [L *usucapion-, usucapio*] : USUCAPION

usu·ca·pi·on \-ē,än\ *also* **usu·cap·tion** \-ˈkapshən\ *n* -s [*usucapion* fr. L *usucapion-, usucapio*, fr. *usucapere* to usucapt + *-ion-, -io* -ion; *usucaption*, alter. (influenced by *caption*) of *usucapion*] *Roman law* : a mode of acquiring title to property by uninterrupted possession of it for a definite period (as one year for movables or two for immovables) under a title acquired in good faith — **usu·ca·pi·on·ary** \¦¦¦kapēə,nerē\ *adj*

usu·capt \ˈ¦¦,kapt\ *vt* -ED/-ING/-S [L *usucaptus*, past part. of *usucapere* to usucapt, fr. *usu capere*, lit., to take by use, fr. *usu* (abl. sing. of *usus* use) + *capere* to take — more at HEAVE] : to claim or acquire the title to by usucapion

usu·capt·able *or* **usu·capt·ible** \¦¦¦kaptəbəl\ *adj* [*usucapt* + *-able* or *-ible*] : capable of being acquired by usucapion

usu·cap·tor \,¦¦ˈkaptə(r)\ *n* -s [*usucapt* + *-or*] : USUCAPIENT

[1]**usu·fruct** \ˈyüzə,frəkt, ˈyüsə,-\ *n* -s [L *ususfructus*, fr. *usus (et) fructus* use and enjoyment, fr. *usus* use + *et* and + *fructus* enjoyment — more at USE, FRUIT] **1** : the right of using and enjoying the fruits or profits of an estate or other thing belonging to another generally treated as a personal servitude ⟨the land is held to be the property of the tribe . . . and the individual only enjoys the ~ of a certain piece as long as he continues to cultivate it —G.B.Masefield⟩ ⟨an estate given in ~⟩ — see IMPERFECT USUFRUCT, PERFECT USUFRUCT **2** : the right to use or enjoy something ⟨like the skeptical miser you lost the ~ of heaven —Denis Devlin⟩

[2]**usufruct** \"\ *vt* -ED/-ING/-S : to hold (property) in usufruct

[1]**usu·fruc·tu·ary** \,¦¦ˈfrəkchə,werē, -ksh-\ *n* -ES [L *usufructuarius*, fr. *ususfructus* usufruct + *-arius* -ary] **1** : one having the usufruct of property **2** : one having the use or enjoyment of something

[2]**usufructuary** \¦¦¦¦¦,¦¦\ *adj* : of or relating to a usufruct : having the character of or possessing in the character of a usufruct